THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Proprietor.

Terms: $2.00 a Year, in Advance.

VOL. VII. CENTRE HALL, CENTRE CO., PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1874. NO. 7.

A Cycle.

If he had come in the early dawn,
When the sunrise flushed the earth,
I would have given him all my heart,
Whatever the heart was worth.

If he had come at the noontide hour
He would not have come too late;
I would have given him patient faith,
For then I had learned to wait.

If he had come in the after-glow,
In the peace of the eventide,
I would have given him hands and brain,
And worked for him till I died.

If he comes now the sun has set
And the light has died away,
I will not give him a broken life,
But will turn and say him "Nay."

A Prayer.

When the world no solace gives,
When in deep distress I groan;
When my lover and my friend
Leave me with my grief alone;
When a weary land I tread,
Fainting for the rocks and springs,
Overshadow me, O Lord,
With the comfort of thy wing!

When my heart and flesh shall fail,
When I yield my mortal breath,
When I gather up my feet
Icy with the chill of death;
Strengthen and sustain me, Lord,
With thine all-sufficient grace;
Overlean my dying bed
With the sweetness of thy face.

When the pang, the strife is past,
When my spirit mounts on high,
Catch me up in thine embrace,
In thy bosom let me lie!
Freed from sin, and freed from death,
Hid with thee, in heaven above,
Oversplendor me, O God,
With the glory of thy love.

A TALE OF THE CIRCUIT.

It was a first night on the circuit after vacation, and old Tom Badger's turn for a story.

Tom's *forte* lay in the "criminal line." He had cheated the gallows so often that Bill Quipley used to say he wondered how he could look a hemp-field in the face.

"Did I ever tell you," said Tom, giving his tumbler of julep an exhaustive suck—"Did I ever tell you, boys, about Obed Scott's case?"

No, he never had.

"I should like to have such another now," he resumed. "It was just desperate enough to put one on his legal metal; and I think, with my present experience, I could win three times out of five under similar circumstances. But I was a boy then."

"How was it?" we asked, desirous to cut short the preface.

"The case was in a nutshell," said Tom, coming to the point.

"Enos Burdge was an old settler, without wife or child, who began to feel hampered as the population averaged half a man to the square mile. He decided to sell out and go West.

"He had a choice tract of land, with a comfortable cabin on it; and Obed Scott, the likeliest young man in the settlement, made an offer to buy it. Obed, instead of squandering his gains foolishly, as too many youngsters do, had saved them up. One reason of his prudence, mayhap, was his engagement to Hettie Ward, the prettiest girl I ever saw."

The old lawyer stopped to honor her with a reminiscent swig.

"Though others," he continued, "offered more, 'in payments,' Enos accepted Obed's bid; for the latter was ready to pay cash down, and Enos said he wished to quit the country for good, and 'didn't want to leave no onsettled business behind him.'

"On the day fixed for completing the contract, Enos went before a justice of the peace, and duly executed a deed to Obed Scott, which he carried away with him—saying Obed was to meet him that evening, pay the money, receive the deed, and take possession; after which it was Enos' intention to pass the night with an old friend to whom he was to pay a small debt, and whose house lay in the direction of his journey.

"But Enos never reached his friend's house, and the only account given of him after leaving the justice's, was by Obed Scott, who said he had met Enos at his cabin, as agreed on, paid him his money, and gotten the deed; and then Enos had gone away, leaving him in possession of his purchase.

There was no honester man than Enos Burdge. That he should have left the country clandestinely to avoid paying the one trifling debt he owed, and without stopping to bid his friends good-by, seemed a thing hardly credible.

"Rumors of foul play began to be circulated; and those were not wanting who hinted at the possibility of Obed Scott's having thought it an economical stroke to put Enos out of the way, and so possess himself of the deed without paying the stipulated price.

"So rife did these rumors grow, that sundry good citizens at last called on Obed, and told him that a thorough investigation was necessary to vindicate his name.

"Instead of inviting inquiry, as good policy, to put it on no higher ground, would have dictated, Obed was indignant, or feigned to be, at the imputation cast upon him. His tone enhanced rather than allayed the prevailing doubts, and a search of the premises was begun without waiting for his permission.

"Not far from the cabin, beneath some scattered straw, signs were discovered indicating that the earth had been recently disturbed; and on digging down a little way, the mangled corpse of Enos Burdge was exhumed!

"Obed admitted that he had taken possession of the cabin on the evening of its late owner's departure, and that he slept there that night. Enos Burdge had never been seen alive since. Who so likely to have slain and buried him where his body was found, but the man who had both the motive and opportunity?

"That was the question I asked myself when retained to conduct Obed's defence, and I confess I was unable to return a satisfactory answer. Still, I felt bound to do my best, and I did it.

"On the trial, the facts were proved much as I have related them. In summing up, I made the most of Obed's good character, dwelt on the fallaciousness of circumstantial evidence, read cases from the books to show how many judicial murders it had been accessory to, and wound up with a strong appeal to the jury to give the defendant the benefit of every reasonable doubt.

"But old Paxwax, the presiding judge, stripped the gilding off my speech by repeating, in his charge, the usual platitudes about the impossibility of circumstances lying. True, he told the jury that the prisoner was entitled to the benefit of all reasonable doubts; but then he emphasized the word '*reasonable*' in such a way as to indicate, plainly enough, that in his opinion, in the present case, *any* doubts would be wholly unreasonable.

"When the jury brought him in guilty, Obed turned pale, for a moment, though, on the whole, I think he bore it better than I did.

"'What have you to say,' asked the judge, 'why the sentence of the law should not be pronounced upon you?'

"'Nothin',' Obed answered; 'only you're a goin' to send me, jedge, afore a court as has got more sense, I hope, than this'n, an' whar I'll git a fair trial, even ef Squire Badger arn't thar to plead my case.'

"The judge reproved him for his levity; and, after an exhortation to repentance, which would have become the mouth of a better man, old Paxwax sentenced the prisoner to be hanged, at the end of six weeks.

"I applied in vain for a writ of error and stay of proceedings. Equally in vain I appealed to the Executive clemency. Governors of States are generally so much more *just* than the Great Governor, that when it becomes a question of mercy, the responsibility is commonly shuffled off on the latter.

"Obed sent me a message to come and see him on his last night. He was the only inmate of the little log jail, with walls three tiers of timber thick.

"The jailer let me in and closed the door upon me. It wasn't usual then, as now, to keep close watch on condemned criminals to see that they didn't anticipate their doom. If they hanged themselves, it was so much trouble saved.

"'How do you feel, Obed?' I inquired, taking his hand kindly.

"'Jest mid'lin', he answered. 'You see I could a stood it a heap better if Hettie hadn't come here to see me.'

"'Die like a man,' I said; there's no help for it now.'

"'I can't do it, he replied; an' what's more, *I won't*.'

"I looked at him in surprise.

"'You see this yer rope,' he continued; 'I made it out o'my bed-close this afternoon, detarmined, ef I had to be hanged, to do the job myself; but sence I seen Hettie, I've changed my mind.'

"My astonishment increased.

"'A lawyer han't no right to peach ou his client, hez he?' he asked.

"That was a question including several others, among them the important one when the relationship referred to might be considered ended.

"'At any rate, ef you give the alarm now, I'll kill you,' he said, quietly; and before I knew, he had grasped my arm with one hand, and placed the other on my mouth.

"'You must submit to be gagged,' he added, in the same firm, determined tone.

"I felt that conscience didn't demand the imperilling of my life. I saw that Obed was desperate, and would stick at nothing. I was, moreover, an infant in his hands.

"He stuffed a wad of something into my mouth, and secured it by a bandage brought round and tied at the back of my neck.

"Then compelling me to change clothing with him, he bound me hand and foot with the cord he had prepared, and fastened me on his bed. Then bidding me good night, he tapped at the door—my usual signal to be let out.

"I do not know if I would have warned the drowsy jailer if I could, as I heard Obed bid him 'good night,' in my voice and walk away unmolested. I think I was glad I could not; for I had never more than half believed in Obed's guilt, and despite the inconvenience to myself, I entertained a secret hope that his plan of escape might succeed.

"Of course, there was a hubbub when the sheriff and his assistants came in the morning. Of course, my explanation proved satisfactory; and, of course, it would have been carrying the doctrine of representation by attorney to an unwarrantable extent, to have hanged me in my client's stead. There were some who whispered that it was a concerted thing between Obed and myself; but my professional standing was a sufficient vindication against such a slander."

"Ha! ha!" laughed an irreverent junior.

The "death rattle" evoked by Mr. Badger's last suck at his julep was the only reply deigned to the young man's impertinence.

"And what do you think of the case, after all?" asked Bill Quipley.

"Oh, the truth came out at last! Ahab Grandy was paying me some money, one day. Among the bank-notes he gave me one peculiarly marked, which I remembered having paid to Enos Burdge, on the day he disappeared. I secretly procured a warrant, and had Grandy's house searched. The result was the discovery of a number of the murdered man's effects, among them a watch he had worn for many years, and which was readily identified.

"When confronted with the proofs of his guilt, Ahab confessed that he had waylaid, robbed and murdered Enos Burdge, after the latter had received the money for his land, and that he had buried the body at dead of night, where, if it should be found, suspicion would be likely to fall upon another.

"Ahab Grandy was hanged in due time; and Obed Scott, who turned up after a season, was happily married to Hettie Ward, who had never lost faith in her lover's innocence, in spite of judge and jury."—*Ledger.*

A Brutal Charivari.

The Bay City (Mich.) *Chronicle* of a recent date says:

"The ceremony known commonly by the name of 'shiveree' is, fortunately, of rare occurrence among our people, and every new instance of its observance adds greatly to the general aversion and condemnation of it. A most efficient help to its entire abolishment in this way is furnished just now by a charivari which occurred a few nights since in Beaver township. It is the most outrageous affair that has disgraced a community in this section for many a year.

"The charivari party went to the house of a Mr. Perry, who had lately married a widow with several small children. The visitors were armed with guns, as well as the usual implements and instruments of such expeditions. They began firing before reaching the house, and so frightened Mrs. Perry that she ran out of the house and escaped to her father's. The husband remained with the little children, and was soon beset by the ruffians. They threw stove-wood through the windows of the house, broke up articles inside, tore bed-clothes and curtains, and set fire to the house in two places. Then they surrounded Mr. Perry, and while one of them presented a shotgun at his breast, they demanded that he should make a contribution of five dollars for the further entertainment of the gang as the price of peace. Perry refused compliance with the demand, and the outrages again began at once. The children were at last put into a closet for safety, while Perry busied himself in protecting his home from fire. The assailants emptied the hen-house, threw the fowls into the dwelling through the windows. Every outrage which could be devised seems to have been perpetrated by the fellows before they decamped.

"A complaint was made before a Justice of this city, and a warrant was issued for a number of the attacking party. The warrant was given to the Sheriff to serve."

Typhoid Fever and Hygiene.

Sir William Gull, in a lecture on typhoid fever, recently delivered at Guy's Hospital, argues that the disease is as preventable as ague, and that the time will come when deaths from it will be as rare. He says that it is caused by a virus of nature, which may get into the human body, increase in it and destroy it. It is an accidental condition, and not one of the ordinary processes of nature. The origin of the disease is somehow or other connected with drainage; it has therefore been called the filth fever, and to get rid of the filth is to get rid of the fever. Dr. Gno asserts that no one can approach a case of typhoid fever without paying some attention to hygiene. This, he claimed, was of the greatest importance, and with it he would prefer to carry any one through the disease by wines and soups and fresh air, rather than by the use of drugs.

Going to Spelling School.

That fair young creature who went with us! It doesn't make any difference that she went back on her word, grew up to be a hatched-faced old maid, her voice like a file and her temper like catsup—she was lovely then. "Would the fair and lovely Augusta accept of our company to a spelling school out at Duck Lane Thursday night?" The fair Augusta would, she said, and she did. Such a moon! Such an easy motion of the sleigh! Such singing in chorus! Every girl had a front door key in her pocket, and every young man felt as if he could climb a shed forty thousand feet high to get into his own chamber window. That fair young creature—how she pretended to shiver with cold until an arm was gently and affectionately placed around her waist! Then the weather suddenly grew warmer, and she didn't shiver any more. It was a beautiful night, we observed. She said she'd noticed the same thing, and she seemed to lean over a little more, like some of the telegraph poles on Michigan avenue. Emboldened, we observed that Bill Jones and Sarah Jones seemed very affectionate. She said it seemed so to her, but having stuck the end of a horse blanket in her eye, she wasn't prepared to make an affidavit. Somehow, after that the conversation began to grow more and more interesting, and with that fair young creature's head on our shoulder, we'd have set out to ride to Vermont and back without a stop. She was so artless and innocent; so childlike and confiding. She told us all about how her step-mother pounded her with the rolling-pin, and when we thought of a rolling-pin whacking against her fragile form, and bounding over her alabaster shoulders, our hair stood on end with mad frenzy. She said she sometimes thought she'd get married to escape further persecution, and we were about to lay our hand on our heart and offer to be hers for evermore, when the sleigh stopped at the school house. It was Brighton against Bungtown, with the schoolmaster in favor of Bungtown. Such words as "catarrh," "turkey," "parallel," &c., soon reduced the "sides" to half a dozen, and at length we were left alone to defend the honor of Brighton. The schoolmaster was determined that Bungtown should win, and it did when we spelled omnibus with a double "s." He said it wasn't right, and when Brighton insisted he offered to uphold Bungtown with the iron poker. However, it was an offset to be consoled and sympathized with by "our girl." She positively shed tears of anger and sympathy, and she said of course there was two s's on omnibus, one on each side, and she wasn't positive but that there was one on the door behind. By and by the conversation went back to stepmothers, rolling pins, alabaster shoulders, and getting married, and she said she'd be ours. We figured up how we could keep house on $3.50 per week, and have a dollar left; just how the woodbine would trail over the door; how we'd make her stepmother die of a broken heart; and—but you all remember. It was a boy's dream. She discouraged me when she thought she could catch a dashing clerk, and her father set the dog on me, and her brothers threatened to shoot; but as I said before, it doesn't make any difference now. When I think over the past I feel to exclaim with Walt Whitman: "Oh, gimme back them other days!"

Mysteries of the Shawl Trade.

Before leaving this subject, says a Paris correspondent, I must relate a curious discovery made on this occasion. M. Guyetaut took me to see one of his first artists, who works at home. In the front room of a modest apartment was the intelligent artist working at his lathe, and in the back room was his wife working upon an India shawl. A fine cashmere, worth 4,000 francs, or, perhaps, $1,000 in New York, was cut into strings, or figures, and on glancing at it I could not help crying: "Ah! how in the world did this fine shawl get so badly damaged? Was it eaten by the rats?" M. Guyetaut laughed, and said: "Oh! Mousieur, it is not damaged at all. I am rearranging it." Probably my lady readers will be as much surprised as I was to find that these costly shawls are purposely cut in pieces and then sewn together again. The philosophy of it is this: Some years the fashion is for white figures, running about in scrolls as in all cashmeres, and sometimes for black. Hence the shawls with white ground figures are cut when black sell best, and the black cuttings sewn in. Sometimes, when a lot of shawls have been for many years on hand, the disposition of the figures are changed in order to suit the prevailing taste. Now, the work was done so well that I could not distinguish the seams, but it seems to me that if I were to buy a shawl worth a thousand dollars, I should greatly prefer to have it as it came from the Indian loom. I was told that hundreds of these rearranged shawls are annually sold to American ladies at very large prices, and if those who have them find that they come in pieces they will understand the reason. They have only to send the shawl to some *raccommodeuse*, like the person of whom I write, and the work will be elegantly done again. This industrious artist and his no less industrious wife earn a very handsome living from their common labor.

Death Sentence in Persia.

Mirza Yussuf Khan, one of the ablest and most popular of the statesmen of Persia, has been executed. Yussuf was educated in Europe at the cost of the Shah, and studied for some time in Paris. On his return he brought with him extracts from French law books which he translated into Persian and embodied in code of laws adapted for use in his own country. During a famine the Shah directed Yussuf to go to Astrakhan to purchase provisions for his starving subjects, at the same time supplying him with a considerable sum of money out of the public treasury for that purpose. Yussuf went to Astrakhan, but he only spent a portion of the sum entrusted to him in the purchase of provisions, and kept sixteen thousand tomauns for himself, thereby causing the deaths of thousands of people whom the money might have provided with food. When the Shah returned from his tour in Europe, he at once ordered an inquiry into Yussuf's conduct, and, his guilt having been clearly proven, sentenced him to death.

A Case of Better Days.

A lady has been reduced to abject poverty at New Haven, and has been obliged to apply to the city for relief, who a few years ago was the happy wife of a man worth $100,000. He died soon after the loss of nearly the whole amount by a financial revulsion in Europe, where they then resided, and she came to this country in the hope of her being able to earn a support for herself and her children. Her oldest son having been for some time out of work, his mother's valuable pieces of jewelry have been sold, one by one, to keep the family from starvation. The woman's appearance and conversation are those of a lady of the highest culture and refinement, and the case seems to be an extraordinary illustration of the caprice of "fickle fortune."

Terrible Death of a Fisherman.

The San Diego *World* thus describes the horrible death of a Chinaman on the Coronades recently: Our readers know that the abalone meat is a prized delicacy of the Chinaman, and that the shell of the abalone, when properly polished, is one of the most fanciful and beautiful things in nature. The abalones are generally sought lower down the coast, but are also found in the neighborhood of San Diego. A few days ago Fung Chou, a professional fisherman, residing near Roseville, known among Americans by the nickname of "Chowder," started out to the Coronades in his boat to hunt for abalones. Of course, his movements can only be surmised by the event. The supposition is that he moored his boat and began his quest. The Coronades are quite abrupt in their formation, precipitous, but occasionally broken. "Chowder" saw an enormous abalone in a cleft of the rock, in a place covered with water when the tide was in, and throwing himself on his stomach he dropped over the ledge to wrench the delicacy from its fastness. Abalones are univalvular, and if, in detaching one from the rock, to which it can fix itself almost immovably, one happens to not wrench it loose, at once it often closes its single shell on the rock, prisoning the spoiling hand and causing inexpressible agony. This was poor "Chowder's" fate. As his evil star would have it, the abalone was unusually large, and the poor Chinaman, unable to release himself, must have early realized that he was doomed. From his position, leaning over the rock, he could not brace himself, or obtain any leverage by which, at the sacrifice of the hand, if need be, he could free himself. We can imagine the agony suffered by this poor wretch as he waited for hours the rising of the tide which should end his misery by death. The actual pain endured must have been unspeakable, and no help was nearer than eighteen miles. We can conceive of nothing so horrible as such a situation, except the ancient Persian punishment of the "boat," described minutely by Plutarch, in which the victim was thrown to the ground, a boat was turned upside down over him and staked, and his face was smeared with honey to attract the insects. There he was left to die. The poor Chinaman's plight was almost as bad as this; but happily the returning tide prevented the torment from being as lasting. The inexorable waters, however, shortly did their work. There came a time when the poor Chinaman could strain no longer, and when the briny flood sucked from his lungs the breath of life. When Chowder's body was recovered by a brother Celestial his dead hand was still clutched in the remorseless grasp of the abalone which had so terribly avenged the invasion of his rocky home. The agony the poor fellow had endured in this novel martyrdom was imprinted on his face.

An-ice Predicament.

Messrs. Smith, Hale, and Tappin, of Sioux City, Ia., are indicted by the *Journal* of their municipality on the following count: They were down on the Missouri bottom, near Decatur, last week and very anxious to get across the river. The reports which they heard in regard to the strength of the ice were so conflicting that they hesitated to venture upon it for a long time. Finally they procured a small boat and made the venture. Tappin pulled on a rope attached to the bow, while Smith pushed at the stern. The object in taking the boat was, in case the ice gave way, to have it handy to take to, and thus save themselves from a watery grave. It was agreed that Mr. Hale—he being the largest man—should remain on the shore until Smith and Tappin had gained the other bank, when he should follow on his hands and knees. The parties with the boat reached the other side in safety, when Mr. H. struck out as previously arranged. He spread himself out like a bat, in order to cover as much surface as he could, and thus crawled on his stomach for a half an hour—a very fatiguing process of navigation. At the end of half an hour he had reached midway of the river, when he heard a noise behind him that filled his soul with terror. He thought the ice was breaking up, and that he was a goner, sure. He looked around and there was a team of horses attached to a load of wood. He sprang to his feet to escape being run over, and lit out for his comrades, who were lying on the ground almost choked with laughter over their groundless fears and Mr. Hale's adventure.

From Grave to Gay.

Thus speaks a St. Louis paper: There is a popular, but decidedly erroneous impression that the paths of Jenkins are paved with roses and orange blossoms; that he wanders through the pleasant fields of society, and that his ways are pleasant and his lines cast in delightful places; that his life is silk-woven and fleece-lined; that his whole existence is roseate and perfumed. Read this note, laid upon my table on Thursday:

"Go to Pinckneyville on morning train to hanging of two negroes. Hang them both in a column and a half. Return on evening train, and report at the office in party dress at 9 P. M. for Jenkins duty. J. B. McC."

Reflect, oh! ye whose feet are clad with kid. From the home circle to an execution. From the gayest scene that fancy can paint to the saddest human eyes can know. From the rustle of satin to the muttered prayer of the condemned wretch. From the flashing of diamonds to the sudden glare of eyes looking for the last time upon the earth. From the swell of music to the thud of the executioner's ax upon the cord. From the graceful movements of dancers to the spasmodic contractions of a strangling human. From life, with all that makes its worth, to death the most horrible that man's ingenuity can devise.

A Will Case.

Surrogate Warren of Troy has given a decision in a curious will dispute. Doel Sanders, a respectable citizen of Hoosac Falls, made his will there some years ago, and afterwards removed to Massachusetts without issue. The estate was valued at about $20,000 in personal property, a part of which at the death of the testator was in New York and part in Massachusetts. The will left only a small share to the widow of Mr. Sanders, and that lady preferred to waive her right under the will and claim what the laws of Massachusetts allow: the whole estate up to $8,000, and one-half the excess of that sum. The laws of Massachusetts, however, require that a will shall be witnessed by three persons, so the will, being witnessed only by two, had to be proved in Troy. Then a certified copy was recorded in Massachusetts under the United States laws. Surrogate Warren of Troy decided that though ordinarily the funds should be remitted to Massachusetts, that having been the domicil of the testator at the time of his death, yet the intentions of the testator should not be defeated by allowing the widow to obtain a larger share than he had intended for her. Therefore the personal estate in New York will be divided among the legatees.

Life in the City.

How People Live in New York on Fourteen Dollars a Week.

Fourteen dollars a week, or $728 a year, in New York city, is a salary paid to thousands of clerks who by industry and close application have passed from the lowest rank to one where a position is assumed and the first promotion is gained. To win and hold such a position requires medium business abilities, a good hand-writing, methodical habits, unvarying diligence, and a more than average knack at the particular trade in question.

There are thousands, fully as competent, ready to take these same positions at from $8 to $10 per week.

Premising that an average man of family devotes a week's income to his month's rent, and rarely finds it advisable to rise above that amount, a week's expenses will be nearly as follows:

House rent		$3.50
Fuel		1.00
Light		20
Meat		2.00
Milk		50
Butter		70
Groceries—		
Coffee, 1 lb.	$0.30	
Tea, ¼ lb.	35	
Sugar, 3½ lbs.	35	
Potatoes	60	
Cabbage	20	
Soap, &c.	35	
Sundries	40	
		2.55
Bread, two loaves daily		1.40
Total		$11.85
Car fare		60
Tobacco		25
Clothing and sundries		1.35
Grand total		$14.00

That is to say, one-fourth of the income is spent in rent, one-half in food, one-eighth in incidental and inevitable expenses, and two—perhaps four—persons are clothed on $60 a year; or, under the most favorable circumstances, one-fourth for rent, one-third in food, and the expenses of a family remain to be met on twice that sum. There is no hardship in it, no hunger, no cold. Neither are there books, papers, amusements, culture, accumulation. Take the lack of room. In any part of the city except the quarters abandoned to the so-called criminal classes $168 a year rents a room and two bedrooms. Built as tenement-houses ordinarily are, this gives about two-thirds the space on one floor of an ordinary twenty-foot front house. In other words, if one family has an income of $2,000 and another $700, the first has six times the room of the other. Remembering the undivided use of hallways and yard it would not be unfair to say that a disproportion of incomes represented by three to one means a difference of living room of ten to one.

Two rooms can be practically used for nothing but bedrooms, and in these the air is laden day and night with six, eight, ten times its normal weight of carbonic acid gas. One of them only communicates with a close yard or a foul street. The other is ventilated by a window opening into a hall which is never lighted or ventilated except by a street door, and the window is naturally kept closed and curtained. To one room, then, the family is confined. There the food is cooked and eaten, there clothing is washed and through the winter dried, there the family live on Sunday, and there the family have to spend their evenings. Physicians are familiar with the fact that the confinement to a single room in sickness itself prevents the elastic vigor needed for recovery. Yet for all the needs of home life thousands of families are restricted to the four walls that bound the living room.

The Age of Trees.

It is well known that the yearly layers or rings by which the age of a tree is determined do not diminish in relative thickness by a constant law. A paper was recently read before the French Academy of Sciences in which the causes of this irregularity were discussed. The writer concluded that the data of meteorological phenomena, when known and tabulated, might be compared year by year with the annual layers formed in different varieties of trees. From such comparison some ideas as to the laws of development of trees may be obtained, and these laws being established, trees might become collections of meteorological evidence where observations can not be made. An exchange suggests a rather striking example of what might be learned from ancient trees:

"Suppose that there should be found in Egypt a very old though living tree, the origin of which dated back to the time of Joseph. If on cutting the trunk the rings corresponding to that period showed seven thick and seven thin layers, there would be tangible evidence of the Scriptural tradition of the seven years of plenty and seven years of famine, besides of the immediate causes of humidity, temperature, etc., to which such phenomena might be due."

Viewing trees in this light, they may indeed become historians of the past.

The Bodies of the Siamese Twins.

What the proposed final disposion of the bodies of the Siamese Twins is to be, says a correspondent, I am not informed, but report here says that they are to be embalmed and disposed of at an enormous price to some museum or medical college, or placed on exhibition at a sum equivalent to the value set upon them by the Mount Airy managers, who, of course, will realize a handsome percentage out of the transaction. All of this, however, is to be subject to the decision of the members of the families, who have been notified of the death of their parents, and are expected home at an early day.

No effort whatever was made to perform an operation on the ligament with regard to ascertaining whether there was an artery passing through it or not, as that would have materially interfered with prospective greenbacks, and present speculations would have been nipped in the bud. Embalmed and preserved as they are, the bodies of the twins will have a market value from which money can always be realized by those having possession of them. The ligament cut in the interest of science, the curiosity would be destroyed, and consequently the separate dead bodies would be of no value.

A Little Heroine.

Once in a while is told some story of heroism in a child which ought to help the professional cynic to a little faith in his kind. Not long ago a young girl, lost in the woods with her little brother, protected him from the weather all through a bitter night at the cost of her own frozen limbs. Some days ago three children, a little girl of six, her brother only four, and another little boy six years old, went to a pond in Kentucky to skate. That day the ice had been cut from half the pond, and the six-year-old boy skated directly into the deep water and sank. The three small creatures were all alone there. The four-year-old tried to rescue the poor child, but failed; then the little girl, with a presence of mind a woman might be proud to own, walked to the edge of the ice, waited until the boy rose gasping, seized him and drew him out. What a glittering romance might be built upon this true story of a child's courage!

Coronation of the King of Siam.

This city, says a Bangkok correspondent, has lately been a scene of festivity and gorgeous processions and illuminations, owing to the recoronation of the King, who has lately attained his majority. He was originally crowned about six years ago, on the death of his father; but, being then only a boy of 13, he could not undertake the sole charge of government, which was, therefore, intrusted to a Regent, who has fulfilled his duties in a manner which is seldom met with in Oriental countries.

Prior to the present ceremony, the King, according to Siamese law, was compelled to enter the priesthood for a short time, and had to perform all the duties of the youngest novice and to receive instructions suitable to the position he was to occupy. After this ceremony he was, on the morning of the 16th of November, at half-past 5, recrowned by the attendant priests, which fact was announced to the people by a salute of 101 guns from the palace, and another of 21 guns from a French frigate which came to Bangkok in honor of the occasion.

At 10 A. M. the King repaired to the Royal Throne, arrayed in the splendid State robes, and attended by his nobles bearing the different insignia of his power. A most brilliant assemblage had been previously congregated in front of the throne, and representatives from almost every civilized nation were present. Immediately after His Majesty had taken his seat on the throne he read a proclamation abolishing crouching and prostration in the presence of a superior. From time immemorial it has been the Siamese custom never to stand in the presence of Royalty, and the highest nobles in the land could only approach the King on their knees, with their elbows resting on the floor, and their hands joined in the act of worship. A nobleman visiting another of higher rank than himself would have to remain in a very similar position, no matter how long the interview might last. In the proclamation the King stated that he had been impressed with the conviction that no country could prosper where such servility and worship from one man to another was the custom, and that he wished to see men on a more equal footing, so that the poorest subject in the kingdom might feel sure of obtaining equal justice with the rich.

During the reading of this edict, all the Siamese present, to the number of about 400, remained in a prostrate condition on the floor, but at its conclusion they arose simultaneously and did their best toward making a bow to the King in European Fashion.

Many of them appeared ill at ease, and it was noticeable, by their round shoulders and half-stooping gait, that they were almost afraid of the position they found themselves in.

After a few more formalities, the King retired amid the most horrible din of conches, gongs, horns, and all other native instruments which could possibly render discord discordant. As the King now possesses some military bands very fairly trained in European music, it is anticipated that the native instruments sounded their own death knell on this occasion.

Advertisers who Ask for Credit.

Advertising, unlike other merchandise, is presumed to cost nothing. Space in a newspaper is a perishable commodity. In many cases it is worse than valueless. If not used for advertising it must be filled with reading matter at a cost for composition.

These reasons cause publishers to sell advertising space where they would not think of trusting for job printing, or any other article representing a cost in actual money.

This is the reason why irresponsible advertising agencies so readily get credit for large sums. There are six thousand papers published in the Union. A man believed to be worth a thousand dollars is readily trusted for his wants in the way of advertising space. He may get credit on the books of three thousand publishers for a quarter of a million without owing any individual as much as two hundred dollars.

However true it may be that advertising space costs nothing, no publisher doing business on that principle has ever made money.

Within the past ten years American publishers have lost, in bad debts, upwards of a million by advertisers from New York city, no one of whom could buy a hundred dollars' worth of merchandise without planking down the cash before delivery. Advertisers who cannot give responsible security are debarred from contracting with responsible advertising agencies; they therefore apply to publishers direct. If every one accepts a fifty-dollar contract, three hundred thousand dollars' worth of advertising is obtained on credit. Provided only one publisher in ten accepts, the amount is thirty thousand dollars. If the business is a success, the advertising bills are paid wholly or in part with a greater or lesser degree of promptness, according to circumstances. If the business is a failure, no one is paid, and there the matter ends.

If there were no responsible advertisers—if all advertising was done on this principle—possibly no one would be wronged. Publishers would thus become the partners of their advertisers and share in their risks and profits. The case being otherwise, responsible advertisers, who can be made to pay, are compelled to compete with those who cannot.

The moral is easy to be seen. A publisher owes it to himself and to his customers who pay that he make himself sure of his money before he contracts to render a service in his advertising columns.—*Newspaper Reporter.*

A Queer Family of Lunatics.

The family of James Scott, of Clark county, Ind., is afflicted with a very strange sort of lunacy. They are Mormons, and Scott professes to be the oracle of God. His wife was taken sick late in August, and he confined her in a room, to which he refused to admit anybody but his son and daughter. The neighbors made several attempts to get in, but he always opposed them. One day a Mormon minister called and said he had received a "manifestation from God" to the effect that he should see the woman, but Scott replied, "I have a later manifestation to kick you off the premises," and kicked him accordingly. Finally, a band of men determined to unravel the mystery. They broke into the room, the father, son, and two daughters meanwhile standing by moaning and talking wildly. They found the confined woman sitting in a chair, and looking stiff and stolid as marble, her face void of expression, and she evidently quite indifferent to all that was going on. The woman, when she was first taken sick, got a notion into her head that she would never die, but would be translated as Elijah of old; and, after sifting the matter, it is pretty clearly ascertained that Scott intended to keep his wife concealed until she died, and then give out to the world that she was translated. A movement has been made to have the whole family examined by a lunacy commission.

Humiliated to Death.

A New York coroner investigated the circumstance attending the death of David White, a schoolboy who committed suicide by hanging. Young White lived with his parents. He was not twelve years of age, and had two brothers, one older and the other younger than himself. The trio attended the Allen street public school, and he was considered by his teachers, as well as his parents, a very intelligent child. He was studious, and outstripped boys older than himself. He was recently promoted to a higher class, and at this point his troubles began. He was unable to keep pace with his classmates, and disheartened by his failure he grew careless. As a punishment for his carelessness his teacher placed his name on the blackboard as that of an imperfect student, and left it there for the inspection of the whole school. He was a proud, high-spirited boy, and the publicity thus given to his short-comings, together with the recollections of his former successes, affected him keenly. One morning, before school time, he told his brothers that he intended to end his life, adding that he had a pocket-knife, but it was too dull for the purpose. The two boys told him he must be crazy to talk so; they looked upon his words as mere childish bravado, not dreaming that he was serious, and thought no more of them until subsequent events showed how thoroughly in earnest he was when he uttered them.

In the afternoon his mother heard him enter the house and go up stairs. School was just over and she supposed he had gone to leave his books in the bedroom. Fifteen minutes passed and she became alarmed. Thinking that he might, perhaps, be ill, she followed him up stairs and attempted to push open the bedroom door; there was something behind it which prevented her from opening it, and as she felt the impediment the first premonition of what she was about to see fell upon her. She called aloud to her son to open the door, but no answer was returned, and the weight within still hung against it. At last she summoned all her strength and resolution, forced it open, and entered the room. The next moment it shut fast again, leaving her inside with the body of her son hanging before her. Under the first horror of the situation she was incapable of action; she could only shriek for help, and in a few moments another woman, an inmate of the house was by her side. She at once drew a pair of scissors from her pocket, and with some difficulty severed the strap by which the boy was suspended. A physician was summoned, and learning that the body could not have been hanging more than quarter of an hour, he was encouraged to hope that resuscitation might be possible. He applied an electric battery, and endeavored to produce artificial respiration, but he failed.

A book strap had been passed through a hole in the upper panel and carried over the door and back into the room. To this a second strap was attached with the end passed through the buckle, thus forming a noose which encircled the neck. The noose was not drawn tight, but fastened at the buckle. A chair was lying on the floor, and from this the boy had evidently dropped, upsetting it either at the time or by his subsequent struggles. The neck was not broken. The verdict was simply suicide by hanging.

Brazilian Women.

A Rio Janeiro correspondent of the Providence *Journal* declares that handsome women are rare in Brazil, and adds: The face is generally very plain, and often ugly, and I really believe that because the lack of comeliness is so frequent it is not truly apprehended. The complexion is generally sallow, never clear and fresh, and by no means improved by the abundant use made of cosmetics. If any single feature deserves notice it is the eyes, and yet these do not possess that quality which makes even the plainest eyes brilliant; there is no soul looking at you or speaking to you through them. Childhood seems to cover the whole period of physical beauty, and some of the children are most interesting; yet even then the habits and tastes of ignorant and commonly negro nurses are fixed, in place of the impressions of a mother's careful training, and the example of a mother's devoted life. The excessive vanity of girlhood, which seems to be encouraged by the parents rather than restrained; the gratification of the palate with all manner of sweets and condiments; the entire absence of any physical exercise; and, what is more, nothing but weakness inherited, cannot assure any perfect womanliness. Foreign ladies who teach in the schools (private and select schools) have told me that school-girl life in Brazil is in a most lamentable moral condition. A knowledge of French, music and dancing is all that is considered worth obtaining, and then until marriage—which doesn't come at all to many of them, or if it does come is an arrangement of the parents, and simply changes the place of idleness—they wait, doing nothing, week, month, and year, nothing; they neither study, nor read, nor sew, they do nothing. In the forenoon, in a state of slothful *deshabille*, they dawdle and lounge around the house; in the afternoon they look out of the windows; and this is a national custom, most striking to a stranger to see them, white and black, high and low, educated and illiterate, hanging out of the windows through the afternoon; indeed, the window seats are filled with cushions that the arms may not become bruised by the continual leaning upon them. In the evening, dressed—and I really believe the taste displayed would give Madame Demorest convulsions, if not paralysis—they sit and sit, and do nothing else again. Sometimes they speak, and it's wonderful what commonplaces can be uttered, and how little can be said when the Brazilian mouth does open. So far as female employment is concerned, a Brazilian girl labor for her support? No, indeed! She would rather have but one dress and turn it on holidays. Her father would sell his shirt first, and then button up his seedy coat. Her mother would die of mortification. And so they live, poor and vain, aping an aristocracy by mock attempt at show, the cheap and tawdry emptiness of what is ridiculous. The wealthier, and not less vain, are surrounded with an atmosphere of frigid *hauteur*, through which only members of the clique have the courage to attempt to penetrate. The Brazilian woman develops and matures young, and becomes old while still young. Her moral sensibilities become obscured by the life which exists about her, and into which she may possibly at times get a glance through the customs of her father or her brothers."

A paper was recently read before the French Academy extolling the virtues of buttermilk. It claims for this article a good share of the acid which destroys the incrustations which form on the arteries, cartilages, and valves of the heart, and believes a constant use of buttermilk will free the system from troubles which inevitably cause death between the seventy-fifth and hundredth year of man's life.

The Siamese Twins.

Further Particulars of the Circumstances Attending Their Death.

The Philadelphia *Press* gives the report of Dr. James Hollingsworth, of North Carolina, concerning the death of the Siamese twins. Dr. Hollingsworth, it says, is about fifty years of age, and very intelligent. He was born in the county of Surry, in a village named Mount Airy, in which he now resides. He studied medicine and graduated from the Jefferson College, in Philadelphia, in the year 1847. After obtaining his degree of M. D. he returned South, and has since remained there. The *Press* continues:

"Soon after arriving in Philadelphia Dr. Hollingsworth proceeded to the office of Dr. Pancoast, at Eleventh and Walnut streets, and a private consultation between these two gentlemen was held regarding future movements to be made in the matter of examination. The following sketch of the deceased was offered: The twins were born in the village of Maklong on the coast of Siam, in the year 1811, and came to the United States about the year 1829. After traveling through this country and Europe, they, in 1846, bought a plantation at a small town named Trap-Hole, in Wilkes county, N. C., about forty miles from where they died. Here they married two sisters named Yates, who were native North Carolinians, and, although uneducated women, were, nevertheless, possessed of very good intellects. The wives were both very strong and healthy women. Their mother, it is said, was so large that when she died it was found impossible to get the body out of the doorway of the dwelling before a portion of the sides of the door-frame was cut away. Some time after taking up their abode in Mount Airy they purchased a second plantation about two miles from the first, and erected a dwelling upon it, to which Eng removed his family, Chang's family remaining at the old homestead. It was their custom, and the plan was never departed from, of spending three days at each house. Cold weather or warm, rain or shine, nothing whatever was permitted to interfere with their idea. Upon one occasion a child of the brother at whose house they were stopping died upon the last day of their visit to the dwelling, but the following day being the appointed time for their change of base the two brothers left the scene of death, and stuck to their usual programme. On the Thursday previous to the death the brothers were at Chang's residence, and the evening of that day was the appointed time for a removal to Eng's dwelling. The day was cold, and Chang had been complaining for a couple of months past of being very ill. The road leading from the two houses was very rough and frozen. Early in the evening they started upon their journey in an open wagon or carryall, and in a short time arrived at Eng's.

Chang became chilled by the exposure and complained of being very cold, while his partner was in apparent good health, and grumbled because he had to sit by the fire. They retired that night, and, in answer to an inquiry from the sick man's wife, on Friday, he stated that he was much better. On Friday evening they retired to a small room by themselves and went to bed, but Chang was very restless. Sometime between midnight and daybreak they got up and sat by the fire. Again Eng protested, and said he wished to lie down, as he was sleepy. Chang stoutly refused, and replied that it hurt his breast to recline. After awhile they retired to their bed, and Eng fell into a deep sleep. About four o'clock one of the sons came into the room, and, going to the bedside, discovered that his uncle was dead. Eng was awakened by the noise, and in the greatest alarm turned and looked upon the lifeless form beside him, and was seized with violent nervous paroxysms. No physicians were at hand, and, it being three miles to the town of Mount Airy, some time necessarily elapsed before one could be summoned. A messenger was dispatched to the village for Dr. Hollingsworth, and he sent his brother, also a physician, at once to the plantation, but before he arrived the vital spark had fled, and the Siamese twins were dead. The news spread like wildfire, but, the village being forty miles from Greensboro, the nearest railroad and telegraph office, of course did not reach the public of the outside world unti Monday. Dr. Hollingsworth made an examination of the bodies, and found the band which connected them to be an extension of the sternum for about four inches in length and two in breadth. The band was convex above and in front and concave underneath. The two bodies had but one navel, which was in the centre of the band, and it is supposed that there were two umbilical cords branching from this, one extending into each body. The connecting link was found to be the ensiform cartilage, and was as hard as bone, and did not yield in the least. [It may be here mentioned that for some time previous to their death no motions were observable in the band.] The doctor said he did not think they would have survived a separation, not from the fact of being afraid of separating the arteries, but from fear of producing peritonitis. No hemorrhage would have been produced, so far as could be seen, as there were no arterial connections of any account.

There not being any means of embalming the bodies, the following method was taken, after much persuasion by the doctors, and a final consent by the respective families, of keeping them from temporary decay: A box of tin was made and the bodies deposited therein, and the coffin was hermetically sealed. This was placed in a wooden box, and a third box enveloped the whole. This casket was deposited in the basement of a dwelling in the vicinity, and covered with powdered charcoal to the depth of about two feet."

A Wicked Boy.

A wicked boy caught a fire-fly one day and stuck it with mucilage on the centre of the largest lens of the telescope in the Washington Observatory. The astronomer perceived a blaze of light, which died out at intervals, and thinking he had discovered a most extraordinary star, he pronounced it "of the third magnitude of Orion." He telegraphed, at an expense of $2,500, all over the world, and the astronomers gazed at Orion until they were wild and then telegraphed back to the Professor for further information. In the meantime the discoverer found his star had moved eighteen billions of miles in twenty-four hours and perceived it actually had legs! But on polishing his lens he found the lightning bug!

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—A bill for the compulsory education of the children of Illinois has passed the House. Children between 9 and 14 must be sent to school for three months of the year, and six weeks of this schooling must be continuous. Poverty cannot be pleaded as an excuse for failure to comply with the law, as all the books necessary will be supplied by the State, and clothes will be given to destitute children. Parents and guardians neglecting to obey the law will subject themselves to prosecution and to fines for 13 weeks, rising from $1 to $5 for each week of such neglect.

Items of Interest.

What is the keynote of good breeding? B natural.

Mexico now raises all the cotton needed for her own mills.

The old—Murder will out. The new—Murderers will out.

What State is round on both ends and high in the middle? Ohio.

Hot sand baths have been introduced in London for rheumatic patients.

In France the horse chestnut is extensively used for the manufacture of starch.

Miss Bates, of Indianapolis, recently deceased, has bequeathed $160,000 to the city poor.

A man in Washington county, New York, recently eloped with his sister-in-law, aged 13.

Don't strain your voice scolding your children. The little wretches won't appreciate your sacrifice.

From an estimate based on its new city directory, New Orleans claims a population of 230,985.

Key West is the only place in the United States which never has frost, and which produces cocoanuts.

Two millions and a quarter of people have emigrated from Ireland to America during the last twenty-two years.

A recent writer declares that mortality among children increases as the timber of the country is cut away.

In England and Wales there are 19,483 places of religious worship, occupied by 131 different denominations.

One thousand three hundred and eighteen vessels were lost on the lakes of the United States last year, worth, with cargoes, $4,000,000.

A New Haven journal says the ultra-temperance men are starting a new secret order to be called "The Champions of Prohibition."

Miss Susan B. Anthony petitioned the United States Senate to remit the fine imposed on her by Judge Hunt for illegally voting at Rochester, N. Y.

The new Minnesota Legislature has cut down the cost of stationery from $4,600 to $500, and refused to appropriate any money for postage stamps.

It is proposed to import bumblebees into New Zealand. The bees are to be moved while dormant, the nests being surrounded by ice during transportation.

A child born in Fairfield, Vt., recently to the wife of Mr. Burton Webster, is of the fifth generation, its great-great-grandmother being still alive at the age of 90.

"The arrangements of nature are admirable," exclaimed a young lady, during the late high winds. "The same wind which disarranges our dress blows dust in the eyes of would-be observers."

"Would that I could call her mine!" exclaimed the hopeless suitors for the hand of Lady Caroline Guest, of England, who has an annual income of a million and a half dollars from her coal mine in Wales.

An exchange refers to a young man who, having just returned from a sequestered village to the city, declared that it was so still at night in the country tavern where he lodged that he could hear a bed tick.

The number and extent of New York State banks have almost doubled within six years. The capital on September 13, 1873, was $26,958,890; loans and discounts, $71,073,544; due depositors, $70,763,491; total resources, $116,536,734.

Two data are given from which to estimate the value of a fowl for the table or market. A table fowl should be all breast, with short limbs and small bones; also, fowls are in perfection for the table only before they have attained maturity.

Middleford, Del., with the best water power in the State, used to contain flourishing mills and ship flour and corn to Europe. The machinery has long been idle, and the thirty houses have for years been given over to bats and owls.

Two Irishmen were in prison—one for stealing a cow, the other for stealing a watch. "Hullo, Mike, and sure what o'clock is it?" said the cow stealer. "An' sure," said the watch stealer, "I've no timepiece handy, but suppose it's jistabout milking time."

We are willing to believe that a California miner fond of whisky took a drink by mistake of quicksilver, but we are not willing to believe in the accompanying statement, that "the miner has been kept busy ever since breathing on panes of glass to convert them into mirrors."

The New York *Tribune Almanac*, for many years a standard authority in political, statistical and commercial matters, is this year better than ever. Several new and valuable departments have been added, making the work indispensable. Send twenty cents to the *Tribune*, New York, for it.

The world failing to end in accordance with the last prediction of the Adventists, their newspaper organ comes out in new type and every preparation for permanence. "After all," says its editor, "may it not be true that we are the simple-minded, foolish people the world at large esteems us to be, and our hopes mere dreams?"

A large number of the Russian Mennonites will leave for America in April next. They are selling their farms at very great sacrifice in order to escape. The Russian government has already ordered a draft of six men to the thousand for military service; the order has alarmed the Mennonites and hastened their preparations. Those who have arrived here have settled in Minnesota and Kansas.

A newspaper in Southern California advises greater cultivation of the fig tree because the fruit is so good for hog feed. An acre of figs will fatten more hogs than will an acre of corn. All that is necessary is to stick a fig cutting in the ground, and in three or five months the plant will bear fruit—three crops a year—and in three years the tree attains the size of a twelve-year-old apple tree.

Memory of Faces.

When a man has the painter's faculty of recollecting faces, and with it a quick and retentive memory of small facts, the combination gives him great social power. This was Macaulay's case. He never forgot the face of a man whom he had met in society, and with the face he remembered all the salient facts connected with the owner of it. Few things are more flattering to an ordinary mortal than being thoroughly remembered by a great lion with whom he has perhaps had a brief interview several years before. I doubt if this faculty exists to any great extent among our public men; indeed, I have often been surprised at the absence of it. A Russian baron of the true divine right school once maintained to me that this was an effect of republican institutions, or, what came to the same thing, that the opposite was the effect of monarchial institutions. He said that kings and princes were obliged to see a great many persons, whereupon Providence had conferred on them various means of being gracious to those persons, of which prompt recognition was one.—*Galaxy.*

He Knew About It.

When, sixty years ago, a bank called the State Bank was started at Trenton, the late Abner Reeder, a man of large wealth, but limited intellect, was asked to subscribe. He refused to do so unless he should be appointed President. When it was found, after repeated efforts, that the amount could not be obtained elsewhere, his proposition was agreed to. He subscribed largely and became President, but was never consulted about anything of importance. He was kept busy, during the few hours of the day he attended at the bank, in signing bills. One morning, on arriving at the bank, he was told that the institution was about to fail. "Fail!" he cried, "that it impossible!" "Why impossible, Mr. Reeder?" "Why," he answered, "because I have done nothing but sign bills for the last six months. How can a bank fail which has so many bills?"

THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ……………………Editor.

—0—

Centre Hall, Pa., Feb. 19, 1874.

TERMS.—$2 per year, in advance, 2,50 when not paid in advance.

Advertisements 20c per line for three insertions, and for 6 and 12 months by special contract.

Land Gobblers.

Stealing or gobbling up the public lands, of California, is a business that is now carried on by the speculateing thieves. The Washington correspondent of the Press says: A well known gentleman who recently arrived from California has laid before the Senate Committee on Public Lands some startling facts and figures with regard to the manner in which the public lands of that State mineral as well as agricultural–are being gobbled by speculators and apportioned among a ring of large capitalists, in utter defiance of the homestead and other acts of Congress relating to the public lands. It appears that, under cover of an act of Congress passed some time ago through the efforts mainly of Senator Sargent, then a member of the House, the valuable mineral lands of California were thrown open to settlers but instead of actual settlers taking possession of them they were at once pre-tempted by capitalists, who complied with the homestead law so far as to place some of their agents and dependents upon the lands, the capitalists still holding the proprietary title to them. As some doubt has been raised as to the right of these gentlemen to hold possession of the lands, Senator Sargent has introduced a couple of bills this session which if passed will effectually confirm them in their title. These mineral lands, which were obtained from the Government for a few dollars, are now worth millions of dollars, and are all owned by a few men. It is probable that the facts now before the Public Lands Committee will lead to an investigation as to show the parties came in possession of the lands, which may result in some wholesome legislation on the subject.

* * *

Since the close of the war, the army has been kept up to an unwarranted extent, and at an enormous waste of money in order that favorites might live off of the public. There is at length some hope of retrenchment. The joint committee to investigate the affairs of the District of Columbia met recently in the room of the senate committee on mines and mining, Senator Boutwell presiding, and appointed a subcommittee consisting of Boutwell, Wilson, Thurman and Hamilton to consider the best mode of conducting the investigation and to report to the full committee.

The committee came to the conclusion it would be best to have the investigation public to the extent of allowing present during the sessions of the committee authorized representatives of the press and parties especially interested in the investigation with the counsel. This, it is understood, includes not only the persons making charges against the district government but the parties of that government affected by those accusations. The joint committee will not meet again until the sub-committee shall be ready te report.

* * *

Miss Sweeley has been nominated for school director in the 4th Ward, Williamsport.

* * *

Brown's last week,s Republican reads the following gentleman out of the radical party: Aleck M'Clure, Ed. Blanchard, Gen. Beaver, and commissioner Gramley. Well indeed that's the biggest week's work ever performed by Brown. How often did you have to spit in your hands until you got through with the job, Brown.? Did you do it under contract, per head,—or on your own hook.

* * *

—For half a century people have traversed Shade mountain is every conceivable direction pursuing game gathering berries making geological surveys, measuring boundaries and locating lines, &c. yet it remained for a party of surveyors to make, but a week ago, a discovery of a cave or opening in the Shade mountain near the Bear spring, which perhaps in extent is only eclipsed by the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky. In a deep gorge the party discovered that a large mass of rocks and earth had tumbled down (occasioned no doubt by the open winter and late heavy rains) which on examination disclosed a large apperture into which they cautiously entered and with the aid of a pine light penetrated, to the distance of one hundred yards when the blackness of darkness became impenetrable and the blew deep murmurings of water falling over rooks and precipices stopped their progress. The causeway one half the distance is large enough to admit horse and cart to be driven in and further on expands. An exploring expedition is fitting out and we will be able to give our readers a better insight into this singular discovery in a future issue—*Middleburg Post.*

* * *

Massachusetts has at last, by the action of the house on friday, fully wiped from the records of her Legislature the disgrace which, in the shape of censure of Charles Sumner, has so long stood upon them.

* * *

THE SITTINGS OF THE BRITISH COLUMBIA LEGISLATURE BROKEN UP BY THE PEOPLE.

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 10—The Globe has received the following dispatch from Victoria, British Columbia, Feb. 8:

The Ministry tried to force the alteration in the terms of the Confederation through the House last night. The people demanded the submission of the question to them. The Ministry refused. The people, one thousand strong, proceeded to the House and broke up the sitting. Intense excitement prevails, and secession is threatened. At 2 o'clock to-morrow the people will march to the Assembly and demand the dissolution of the House.

State Legislation.

In the State yesterday the sense of the body on the apportionment bill was tested by Mr. Rutan moving to amend by detaching Forest from Venango. The principle set forth in the apportionment bill is that the Legislature has power to form districts out of counties having less then 40,000 population; and further, that such counties may be attached to others having 40,000, in the constitution of a judicial district.

After a lengty debate the amendment of Mr. Rutan was lost by 19 nays to 9 yeas, but without final action on the bill the Senate adjourned. This vote may be held to sustain the position originally taken by Mr. Rutan's committee.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

In the House bills were introduced regulating the sale of vinous, spirituous, malt and brewed liquors. The Senate supplement to the new election law was passed on second reading, with an amendment that: "In all elections hereafter, the certificate of naturalization, if genuine, shall be conclusive evidence of the facts mentioned thereon, and where the person offering to vote claims the right on the payment of tax, the receipt for such tax if signed by the proper officer shall be the evidence thereof. If such person does not produce such receipt, then the payment of the tax may be proved by the oath of such person, of other evidence, stating when, where and to whom such tax was paid."

House bill No. 12, fixing (increasing) the salaries of judges was considered. (As it previously passed first reading it gives the Chief Justice $9,000; the associates $8,000, the Philadelphia and Alleghany judges $7,000, the Dauphin judge $6,000. the country judges $5,000. and their associates $3000 to $700.) After a lengthy debate, during which an opinion of Attorney General Dimmick on the subject was read, an amendment reducing county judges to $4,000 was lost, by 45 nays to 44 yeas as was also one making the salary of Chief Justice $7,500. Finally a motion to make the salary $7,000 instead of $9,000 was agreed to by 55 yeas to 36 nays, all the Philadelphians voting against the reduction. Other amendments were agreed to, giving associate justices $7,000 instead of $8,000 and giving the Alleghany and Philadelphia judges $5,000 instead of $7,000.

An amendment to strike out $6,000 for the Dauphin county judge and place him on a level with all the country judges at $5,000 was then agreed to.

At this point some of the Philadelphia and Alleghany delegations, whose propositions for the increase had all been defeated on the score of economy, apparently determined to give the rural members a taste of the same article, and Mr. Ramey moved to reduce the country judges from $5,000 to $3,000. The country members, however, declined the economy, and defeated the motion by 80 nays to 5 yeas, but shortly after agreed to an amendment to giving the country judges $4,500

Mr. Ramey moved to give associate country judges not learned in law five dollars for each day actually employed, with mileage provided no aggregate salary be less than $300. Agreed to.

The bill, as above amended, was prepared for third reading.

* * *

The Judicial district, 26th, composed of the counties of Centre, Clearfield and Clinton, will have two judges—the additional law judge to be elected next fall.

* * *

Judge Rockefeller, who presides in one of the judicial districts in the lower counties, is called Judge Sockefaller by the crimimals down there.

* * *

In another column we print the platform as put forth by the national grangers convention. We see no fault in it—it is plain, and needs no comment.

WOMAN'S LIQUOR CRUSADE.

Praying out and Buying out the Dream-Shop Keepers.

INJUNCTION AGAINST A HOUSE OF PRAYER—THE RIGHT TO PRAY FOR ONE WHO DOESN'T ASK FOR PRAYERS—A NOTABLE CONVERSION.

We lately gave account of the new temperance crusade inaugurated in Ohio by the ladies. According to to some accounts, it has spread to Indiana. Hence a great victory is claimed. It must be admitted that a tolerably good show is being made. At London, in Madison county, $42,000 was subscribed as a fund to prosecute liquor dealers under a new law. One gentleman alone subscribed $2,000, and offered, if needed, to make it $20,000. At a place called Logan, seventy ladies started on a tour of extermination; they stopped at the door of a saloon-keeper named Graig, who barred his doors and resolutely refused to allow them to enter, but he will probably be besieged as was the one referred to by us the other day, who finally succumbed. They had more luck in visiting a drinking place kept by one of their own sex. The lady met them with a welcome, and, after a brief interview, surrendered and promised to quit the business. At Washington, Fayette county, one of the ladies sued a whisky dealer under the Adair law, obtained a judgment for $150, and has begun a suit against Beck, a German beer-seller. But Ripley (this can scarcely be the origin of the abbreviation of "Old Rip," can it?), Ripley was the town of their glory. This place, in Brown county, was visited by these persevering ladies and although the town supports twenty-three saloons, nearly every man visited promised to abandon the trade. There is no knowing where they will stop.

The woman's movement against rum-sellers in Ohio is still prosecuted with vigor, and the Western newspapers contain diffusive accounts of the crusade. A great many queer and humorous incidents are described by the correspondents of the Cincinnati and Chicago journals, of which the following will serve as examples.

In Hillsboro, the women who have been laboring for many days with a Mr. Dunn, a druggist, who refuses to accede to their demands, have been astonished at seeing the object of their persistent attentions assume the aggressive and invoke the majesty of the law to sustain him in his defiant attitude. Mr. Dunn has entered suit against the ladies who have been engaged in the crusade against him, claiming $10,000 damages for trespass and defamation of character. He has also procured from Judge Shafford an injunction restraining them from further interferences with his business. The following is an extract from the injunction:

This is to command you, the said above named defendants, each and all of you, from using for praying, singing, exhorting, or any other purpose a certain plank and canvas structure or shanty erected on High street, in Hillsboro, Ohio, in front of the drug store of W. H. H. Dunn; and it is further ordered that you, said defendants, are ordered to remove the said structure or shanty forthwith, and each and every part of the same whether plank or canvas; and you are each and all hereby restrained and enjoined from re erecting or re placing the said structure or any similar structure in said locality or upon said street, to the annoyance of said W. H. H. Dunn: and it is further ordered that you, the said defendants, each and all of you, are hereby enjoined and restrained from singing, praying, exhorting or making a noise and disturbance in front of said drug store of said W. H. H. Dunn, or on the sidewalk, or on the steps thereof or in the vicinity thereof, to his annoyance, or from trespassing in or upon his said premises, or in any manner interrupting his said business and this you will in no wise omit, under the penalty of the law.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer had an interview with Judge Safford, and asked him what he should do if any of the citizens disobeyed the injunction, and commenced re-enacting the bother or commenced praying in front of Mr. Dunn's.

"Do, sir? Why, I shall have them arrested, and will put them in jail on bread and water for contempt," said the Judge.

"But, Judge, can't these ladies pray where they choose?" I asked.

"No, sir. They have no more right to pray in front of a man's house and disturb a man's peace than they have to file a saw or grind a hand organ."

"But they have a right to go away and pray for Mr. Dunn, if they want to, haven't they?"

"No, sir; not if Mr. Dunn objects. His name is his own property, and if he is satisfied that these people are using his name among crowds of people so as to bring odium upon himself, his family, or his business, he can enjoin them, and any Judge, if Mr. Dunn should show proper cause, would have to grant the injunction."

In New Vienna J. C. Van Pelt, who kept a saloon bearing an unsavory reputation lost his temper when the ladies crowded into his place. First he swore and then prayed back—prayed that the Lord would convert the ladies and teach them to mind their own business. Then he shook a barrel of beer and took out the plug. In a moment the ladies were covered with foam. They came rushing out looking like mermaids, and with an awful odor of beer. Their polonaise and panniers were wetted, and their ostrich plumes looked like whipped roosters' tails. But the ladies were not discouraged. They marched straight home, and returned again with prayers in their mouths and smiles on their faces. Van Pelt stood out until he succeeded in acquiring the name of being the wickedest man in Ohio, when he surrendered and helped to smash his own whiskey barrels. Then the ladies presented him with $150 and started him on a lecturing tour.

In Wilmington the ladies have a portable church on wheels, like a daguerrean car, which they roll around in front of liquor saloons. There the car stands while the ladies pray and sing "Coronation" and "Old Hundred." One day they all crowded around a beer wagon which was labelled "Marietta Ice." The driver escaped, after they had prayed him crazy, and started for Sabine. But the ladies anticipated his arrival by a telegraph despatch, and the Sabine ladies met him with his load of beer and prayed for him till, like Saul, he gave up in despair.

In Washington they tell a story about Ralph Johnson, who became alarmed when the ladies came and prayed in his saloon. The next day Ralph came to them almost heartbroken, and said if he could only get rid of five barrels of whiskey which he then had on hand he would join the temperance cause himself. "We will buy your poisonous whiskey and pay you for it." said the ladies. "All right," said Ralph, and he took $300 and rolled the whiskey out. The ladies emptied the whiskey out into the street, Ralph joined the cause for one day, and then went to Lynchburg, where they have 11,000 barrels of proof whiskey in store and bought a new lot. "What do you mean by doing this Mr. Johnton?" asked a deacon of the church. "Well," replied Ralph, "my customers war kinder partic'lar like and that thar old whiskey was so dogon weak that I could not sell it to em no how; but it didn't hurt the ladies, for it was just as good as the best proof whiskey to wash down the gutters with."

The funniest incident connected with the temperance imbroglio occurred with Charley Crothiers, a saloon keeper in Greenfield. The ladies all thronged to Charley's saloon, and commenced praying and singing. Charley welcomed them, offered them chairs, and seemed delighted to see them. He even joined in the singing. The praying and singing were kept up for several days, Charley never once losing his temper. The more they prayed and sang, the happier Charley looked. One day a gentleman came to Charley and broke out: "I say, Charley, ain't you getting most tired of this singing and praying business?" "What! me gettin tired? No, sir!" said Charley. "If I get tired of the little singing and praying they do in my saloon here, what in the d—l will I do when I go to heaven among the angels, where they sing and pray all the time?" Then Charley winked and took a chew of cavendish.

The Latest from the Women's Temperance War—Praying in a Snow Storm.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 10.—The temperance movement has received a fresh impetus from reported successes At Washington Court House a man named Passmore opened a new saloon last week. Immediately the whole moral and religious power of the town turned upon him. The ladies prayed before his door all day and until 10:30 o'clock at night, during a snow storm.

Yesterday at the business men's prayer meeting a message from Rassmore was announced that he had closed. An immense procession immediately marched to the saloon of Beck, who had enjoined the women from using the tabernacle in front of his place. Those enjoined remained in church to pray. Beck on seeing the procession said he too would stop. Only one saloon keeper remains, and he asked until tomorrow to consider.

At Blanchester all the saloon are closed.

At Logan the ladies likewise celebrate a complete victory.

At Lancaster and Athens work is beginning.

At Pomeroy a society has been organized on the principle that there is enough moral and religious power in the city to exterminate the business of the traffic in intoxicating drinks, and they will not resort to law only where other means fail.

* * *

BEHM'S BLACK BUTCHERS.

MOODY MAKES A STATEMENT.

THE MURDERERS FACE TO FACE.

Stoutly Denying Each Other's Statements.

John Moody made a statement in jail on 7th, admitting that he had been with Rosentine when Abraham Behm was murdered but pertinaciously denying that he had assisted in killing the helpless old man, thus flatly contradicting the confession of his accomplice in the crime. He also antagonized many other statements of Rosentine and tries to make it appear that he is comparatively innocent. The confessions are diametrically opposite in numerous particulars, and Moody's was evidently framed after he had been informed what his fellow murderer had stated. It shows throughout a disposition to put the blame of the bloody work on Rosentine. The general impression is that both are lying, but the lesser credence is placed in Moody's statements.

Moody's Confession.

I first became acquainted with Lewis Rosentine when he lived with Mr. Kolp. After Lewis Rosentine was released from prison I met him at Mr. Shuster's.

I saw Preston at Mr. Shuster's before we left on Thursday. I never spoke to Preston on the subject of going with Rosentine. He never proposed the project. I know nothing about Preston having anything to do with it, only what Rosentine told me at Middletown, that he expected to meet Preston there.

Lewis Rosentine came to my mother's on Thursday morning before I was up; I was not very well. My brother-in law called me, saying that Lewis wanted to see me, but I did not get up, right away. When I did I met Lewis on my way to my wife's who lived at the railroad, foot of Strawberry alley. He asked me to go along down to Middletown after some money that was owing to him; that he would pay my fare back in the cars. I did not want to go at first; after he kept on coaxing me I went with him; it was along about ten o'clock. We met Mr. Hildebrand, who spoke to Lewis. We rode in a wagon with a man who was going to Highspire. We did not stop—went on through. We did not stop in Middletown nor no place till we came to the lime kiln. Lew said he expected to meet Preston and a couple of other fellows in Middletown; there was no one there.

We stopped at the lime kiln all night; it was not quite daylight when we left there. I said, "how far was it to the place he was to get the money;" he said not far. Then I said, "I won't go, it is too far;" he said, "O, come on!" Then he took me out the Lancaster pike about five or six miles; we stopped at a woman's house and got something to eat; he told me the man's name was Gates where he was going; we stopped at a good many places to get some thing to eat; in crossing over a field a man's dog got after us; I chased him back. After we came down to where this place was (Mr. Behm's) he asked the man at the trough for a piece; he told him to go into the house and ask the women; we went in; they gave each of us a piece of bread; "this is the place I am looking for—this is the man that oes me the money." He says, 'I harvested here once, and he would'nt pay me the money." I told him to ask the man for it. Then he said. "I'll kill the d—d old b—r, I know where the money is; it is up stairs in a wooden chest; I will take a hatchet and bust it open." After we had got our piece of bread we went up into the shop to warm ourselves, about ten or fifteen minutes; we then left and went down the road; we met another man; I asked him for a chew of tobacco; he said he did not use it, but his father came and gave me a chew; the man told us to go down to the next neighbors where we might get some work, to husk corn; Lew said, "If we get work there we'll only husk till night and then go back and kill the old bugger."

When we got there the man said he didn't want anybody to husk corn; then we came back up the road. He said "come along with me, and we'll stay at the barn; I know what time the old man comes out to feed the horse; we will then take and kill him. He had the cheek to say that if I would say anything he would kill me. I thought to myself if he would undertake that he would never kill any more, for I could lick half a dozen men like him. I thought Lewis was joking; I did not believe he was going to kill anybody or I would have left.

We went out to the barn and laid upon the hay mow. Then when it got dark he called me. I had fallen asleep. We went down. He had a club. I did not have any. He said, "where is your club? I said, "What do you want with a club?" He said, "to kill that old fellow." I said, "No, if you are going to kill that man I am going to leave you then." He untied the flail and gave me the little slim one; then he went in (the old man was shelling corn) and struck him on the back of the head. The old man, before he was struck, when he saw us, said, "I believe I'll go to the house." When Lewis struck him, he cried out, "Oh Lord, don't kill me." Then I ran outside the gate; Lew hollered after me "come back, we'll go and get the money now." I told him I was not coming back now. Then he told me there was $20,000 in gold and silver; he didn't know how much in greenbacks.

After I was outside the gate the other old man and woman came out with a lantern. Lewis had dragged the old man away into the straw. Then Lew came out and said, "John, you are a chicken hearted nigger." Then we got quarreling along the road. He wanted me to go in and help kill the old shoemaker.

I told him, "I didn't kill the other man and I'm not going to kill that one." Then he says, "you are no man at all." He went in and took the man's last, pants, cane, umbrella, and an old blouse. He gave me the blouse and the cane. He said, "I was no man at all. If I was like Billy Mann I could travel fast. He and Billy Mann had killed many a man and it was never found out. Then he said if I ever said anything about killing this man or that he and Billy Mann done it would be good-bye with me.

We stopped at the lime kiln a little while; from there we came home. He said, as we came along the road. "Now don't say anything about this." When I told him if any person asked me anything or where I got the things, I would tell, he didn't say anything more. Down at the United States hotel corner, he wanted to take the cane and coat from me. I would not give them to him. He gave them to me, and so I would not give them back to him; I then went home; it wasn't daylight yet.

I was arrested Monday after; I not being in town on Thursday and Friday, the Fenns are mistaken about meeting me on those days. It might have been on Wednesday that Miss Anna met me, and Mr. James Fenn on Saturday. They, no doubt, thought they met me at the times stated, and possibly were confirmed in their statement by my having stated to my counsel that I met them on Thursday and Friday.

The Contradictions.

Moody says he never spoke with Preston about the murder; that he did not stop at Middletown on the way to Behm's; that Rosentine coaxed him to go on the murderous expedition; that Rosentine struck the fatal blow; that he did not touch the old man; that Rosentine not only murdered Mr. Behm, but dragged him to the straw shed and turned his pockets inside out; that Rosentine stole all the shoemaker's articles; that he (Moody) did not know when he was in the barn during the day that murder was contemplated; that they were not lying in the straw shed but in the hay mow; that he obtained the leaf tobacco there. In all these statements Moody contradicts Rosentine.

The Criminals Confront Each Other.

In view of the contradictory character of their statements Rosentine and Moody were brought face to face and asked to explain why they differ so widely. They were told that they had nothing to gain but much to lose by speaking falsely—that they were sure to die for the crime they had committed. Each of them insisted that his statements were correct, and Moody said that he hoped God would paralyze him if he had given expression to any falsehood. Rosentine was almost equally emphatic in his declaration that his confession represented the true state of affairs Moody took issue with Rosentine, told him that he lied and expressed his astonishment that Rosentine could take such a stand. Moody was much excited and told Rosentine that the gallows would tell who spoke the truth. Rosentine answered, 'yes, they will.''

An Unpublished Statement.

Rosentine states that when the bloody deed was done he wore light pants, and in carrying the victim from the scene of murder to the nest of straw they were bespattered with blood. He did not change the pants until he came to Harrisburg. Stopping at Preston's house on his return John Preston told Fannie Sanders (Preston's reputed wife) that Rosentine had killed a man and that his pants were bloody. Rosentine says she then cut out the blood spots and afterward, he was informed, burned them. Fannie Sanders denies having done anything of the kind.

EXPENDITURES OF CENTRE COUNTY PAID BY JAS. F. WEAVER, TREASURER FOR THE YEAR 1873.

Commissioners pay—		
S F Foster paid on bal, Jan, 73	$ 144 53	
do salary as Com'r.	611 77—	756 30
A C Hinton paid on bal, Jan, 1, 1873	46 00	
A C Hinton salary to Jan 1874 in full	520 00—	566 00
J G Sankey		489 98
Jos McCloskey in full		129 40
S F Foster writing unseat'd land books	65 00	
S F Foster service on assess books	175 00—	240 25
Wm Furey salary as commis'rs clerk and on bal, due him	1 068 82	
Wm Fury, services as Commissioner on public buildings, unsettled by former Commissioners	250 00—	1 318 82
Commissioners pay for enrolling and making list of militia No. 1028	80 00—	80 00
Militia account—		
Paid Commissioners enrolling Militia	80 00	
Paid P E Sellars	200 00	
Paid John Bing	18 00—	298 00
Notes and interest paid		16 475 29
Insurance on public buildings		362 44
Refunding tax, County		137 29
do do State paid State Treas.		1 885 78
Undine Fire Co. appropriation		50 00
D W Woodring, late Sheriff		1 116 03
Jas Welch & Co. stationery		60
J Zeller & Son, medicines for prisoners		11 00
A Williams Dockets		56 50
Wilson & Hicks stov's and Hardware		32 66
Jas F Weaver, expenses seeing tax Collectors		25 00
P J White, repairing at jail		113 50
A C Hinton, expense on Duplicate		18 00
Hoffer Bros. mdse for jail		39 22
Alx. Johnson, cleaning office		2 50
Jno T Johnston, postage		16 29
J & J Harris, hardware		79 73
Wm V Hughes, lumber		11 51
H H Kline		20 00
Harper Bros, mdse		4 75
Loeb, May & Loeb, mdse		24 50
Wm McCulley, horse hire		2 00
L Miller, cutting wood		1 50
John Marks, wood		3 00
F Miller, cutting wood		10 50
J H Morrison, stationery		25 00
Thos Miller, work		1 75
Agnew Moore, making draft		3 00
Wm Murphy & Son, books, &c.		50 00
John S Lonberger, repairing jail roof, stoves, &c.		415 55
Jno A S Mallery, smithing		19 00
Sam'l Nichols, work		5 00
J H Orvis, wood		50 00
G O'Bryan, chairs and mattrass		53 50
G W Rushenberger, rep'g bells in jail		8 00
J G Sankey, extra expenses		4 00
Shrom & Co. binding carpets		7 00
H Y Stitzer, books and stationery		106 41
W E Shaffer, repair'g and work on jail		47 15
W H Wilkinson & Co, boarding jurors in Richard's case		104 00
Wilson Williams, cleaning and work		15 00
Geo H Weaver, removing ashes		3 50
Norah McAllister, washing for prisoners		133 75
J R & C T Alexander, coal bills		442 98
B F Batcheller, mdse for prisoners		4 50
J S Barnhart, Com'rs Att'y		100 00
John Breechbill, mattrasses for jail		5 00
Andrew Barret, wood		2 50
Robert Brennon, work at cistern.		2 50
John Boal, wood		17 50
Dr J H Dobbins, medical attendance on prisoners		70 00
Commiss'rs expense, use of County		10 00
H G Conser, mercantile appraiser		10 00
Wm Dailey, wood		1 50
Centre Co. Banking Co. on account of safe		200 00
S F Foster, pens for office		1 00
E M Foster, services on registration books		25 00
Wm Furey, election papers November election		25 00
Joseph Furey, sub, to "Standard"		2 00
Fryberger & Grim, mdse		15 12
D F Fortney, auditing dockets		35 00
I J Grenoble, books and stationery for office		57 50
Elias Grove, repairs and carpen'r work		55 30
Bart. Galbraith, painting fence & work		110 00
Isaac Guggenheimer mdse		57 40
Daniel Garman, sundry expenses.		40 00
Rob't McKnight, gas bill		300 00
Daniel McGinley, water tax		150 00
John McDermott, repairs to jail and court house		266 00
Geo N Hale, court reporter		15 00
Harvey Hoover, Hauling lumber		1 00
Isaas Haupt, castings for furnace		39 40
J E Hackenberry, ice for court room		1 20
Assessors pay and registration expenses		1 751 32
Election pay		1 687 71
Jurors expenses		3 578 85
Commonwealth costs		2 009 72
Constables' pay		678 19
Jury Commissioners pay		28 87
Teachers Institute for 1872—73		276 80
Agr'l Society of Centre county		100 00
Inquisitions on dead bodies		96 81
Auditors' pay Jan 1 '73		52 00
do clerk do		25 00
Premiums to collectors		60 00
Court criers and tipstave		127 50
Bart. Galbraith, janitor of court house		310 00
Scalp premiums		656 79
Western Penitentiary, keeping prisoners		475 68
Penna. State Lunatic Hospital Harrisburg, keeping Insane		1 754 31
State Hospital for the Insane Danville, keeping Insane		577 99
P G Meek, acc't printing		800 00
W W Brown, do		718 65
Fred, Kurtz, do		471 25
Barger & Co, do		5 00
P D Stover, do		50 00
E T & R P Tuten, acc't printing.		98 20
G W Foot, do		220 00
Road views	$279 00	
Road damages—		
L Treziyulny, paid damages	150 00	
E McMeen, do do	30 00	
Jos G Gardner do do	50 00	
D Cox, do do	50 00	
T Butler do do	50 00	
Bridge—Beech Creek—		
Agnew Moore	545 00	
Agnew Moore on bridge account	47 00	
Commissioners expenses on road views and bridges	60 00	
S F Foster expenses on road views and bridges	8 00	
A C Hinton expenses on road views and bridges	13 00—	1282 00
Unseated Land Refunding—		
J H Orvis	$ 11 07	
Edmund Blanchard	38 40	
J P Gephart	7 97	
C T Alexander	28 64	
E J Pruner	264 00	
S D Gray	56 21	
Jas F Weaver	963 09	
J M Ellis	172 00—	1541 68
		$46,926 17
Unseated Lands paid Twps—		
McAllister & Beaver	$ 43 86	
John Thompson, Liberty 71-72	9 20	
Jacob Vanpool, Taylor, 70-71	39 58	
Samuel Hoover, do 70-71	213 48	
James Heverly, Howard, 70-71	35 55	
A Sample & Son, Ferguson, '73	76 17	
Levi Reynolds, Rush 70-71	79 66	
J K Hosterman, Miles, 70-71	59 68	
Philip Shook or E Weaver, Gregg	35 80	
J C Walker, Boggs, 70-71	20 55	
G D Kline, Harris, 70-71	5 02	
John Holmes, Marion, 70-71	43 57	
C M Bower, Haines, 68-69-70-71	64 97	
D W Kline, Huston, 70-71	57 37—	784 46
		$47,710 63

RECAPITULATION.

Treas'r paid on acc't Co	$46,628 17
do do Militia	298 00
do do unsea'd l'ds	784 46
	$47,710 63

List of Taxes outstanding and in hands of collectors, Jan. 1, 1874.

1865		
Martin Murphy, Burnside	176 32	
Simon Lingle, Liberty	242 22	
1867		
S F Ishler, Benner	10 04	
1868		
A Snyder, Bellefonte boro	75 60	
Wm Askey, Burnside	56 15	
A Jones, Philipsburg	95 48	
John Pownell, Boggs	157 60	
Jacob Hosterman, Haines	447 38	
Wm Cross, Half Moon	58 94	
1869		
D F Fortney, Bellefonte	490 78	
J M Bush, Patton	75 98	
D Hosterman, Haines	223 03—	$2109 52
1870		
Daniel Derr, Bellefonte	275 71	
John Helter, Boggs	113 66	
Sam'l Brickley, Howard	93 57	
Henry Cartin, Bellefonte	207 28	
A J Hassinger, Benner	287 32	
John Minnich, Gregg	170 26	
John Ward, Half Moon	94 63	
Sam'l Brickley, Howard	85 49	
Joseph Crotzer, Potter	39 32	
Joseph Shaffer, Walker	597 11—	1964 35
1872		
Wm Riddles, Philipsburg	298 69	
Thos Marshall, Benner	247 05	
J C Walker, Boggs	109 11	
Jno McCloskey, Curtin	163 38	
S Neiss, Gregg	570 27	
H I Gates, Half Moon	256 97	
Nelson Askey, Howard	99 14	
David Robb, Liberty	163 97	
David Harter, Marion	514 93	
Daniel Geary, Penn	21 34	
Geo Stover, Potter	924 28	
J C Nasson, Rush	247 45	
Jas Gates, Snow Shoe	324 79	
Jacob Reber, Walker	110 86—	4047 19
1873		
Chas Brown, Bellefonte	2043 04	
E H Carr, Milesburg	201 48	
E Perks, Philipsburg	950 46	
J McIlvane, How'd bor.	164 13	
Ed Lucas, Unionville	167 49	
Sam'l Yearick, Benner	1622 40	
Daniel Malone, Boggs	898 91	
Jacob Croft, Burnside	183 61	
Fred'k Kierhoff, Curtin	234 15	
Albert Hoy, Ferguson	2325 65	
Daniel Barges, Gregg	2261 80	
John Ketner, Haines	1575 31	
W H Miller, Harris	2835 83	
J H Griffin, Half Moon	459 62	
W F Leathers, Howard	339 14	
W W Cline, Huston	255 00	
Wm Spangler, Liberty	535 35	
Levi Rarick, Marion	1293 52	
Henry Wolf, Miles	1165 89	
Jonas Stine, Patton	640 47	
Dan'l Musser, Penn	1460 68	
P D Neff, Potter	3589 94	
David Logan, Rush	996 13	
Jos Thompson, Snowshoe	526 33	
Jos Ross, Spring	2261 30	
Wm Spotts, Union	171 51	
J M Garbrick, Walker	1899 94	
Elias Turner, Worth	282 69—	31641 77
		$38,762 82

List of Tax Collectors who have paid since settlement of account Jan 1, 1874.

1872	Wm Riddle, Philipsburg	$ 100 00
1873	Jos Thompson, Snow Shoe	200 00
	Chas Brown, Bellefonte	600 00
1871	Jos Crotzer, Potter	39 32
1873	W F Leathers, Howard	36 85
1872	Jacob C Walker, Boggs	10 00
1873	Joseph Ross, Spring	524 76
	Samuel Yearick, Benner	770 78
	L C Rearick, Marion	132 10
	W W Spangler, Liberty	43 00
	Jno McIlvane, Howard Boro	59 88
	D W Kline, Huston	100 00
	J W Kierchoff, Curtin	53 73
	J H Griffin, Half Moon	175 00
	D A Musser, Penn	508 00
	Elias Turner, Worth	118 00
	P D Neff, Potter	900 00
	Wm H. Miller, Harris	1230 98
1872	D Harter, Marion	80 00
1873	John Ketner, Haines	478 24
	J M Garbrick, Walker	483 99
1871	Joseph Shaffer, Walker	27 55
1873	Daniel Bartges, Gregg	600 00
1872	Daniel Geary, Penn	6 60
1873	Albert Hoy, Ferguson	831 09
	Joseph Stine, Patton	50 00
	Henry Wolf, Miles (in full)	1061 00
	E M Lucas, Unionville	75 00
1872	Thos Marshall Benner	51 00
1873	D B Malone, Boggs	100 00
1870	John Holter, Boggs	16 16
1872	Samuel Neese, Gregg	50 00

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA } SS.
CENTRE COUNTY, }

We, the undersigned Auditors of Centre Co., do hereby certify that in pursuance of an Act of Assembly entitled, "An act relating to Counties and Townships and County and Township Officers," we met at the Commissioners' Office, at Bellefonte on the 1st Monday of January, and did audit and settle and adjust the several accounts set forth in the foregoing statement. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seal this 7th day of January, A. D. 1874.

ROBERT HOLMES, [L. S.]
A. J. GREIST, [L. S.]
SAM'L GRAMLEY, [L. S.]
Auditors.

ATTEST:
W. J. KEALSH, Clerk to Auditors.

CENTRE COUNTY, SS.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of said County, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the receipts and expenditures of said County, from the 3d day of January, A. D. 1873, to the 5th day of January A. D., 1874

SAMUEL F. FOSTER,
AUSTIN C. HINTON,
SAMUEL GRAMLEY.

JAMES F. WEAVER, Treasurer, in account with Centre County.

1874. DR.	
Jan. 1. To bal at last settlement. January 1, 1873	$ 3186 68
To outstand'g taxes Jan. 1, '73	31739 83
To taxes assessed for 1873	34228 60
To notes not included in outstanding taxes	1200 00
Received from County Commissioners and other sources	20887 81
	$91,242 92
Jan 1, To balance	$ 4,675 54
1874 CR.	
Jan 1, By outstanding taxes	$ 34916 41
By warrants paid Treasurer.	46628 17
By exonerations and commission to collectors	3012 80
By balance	4675 54
	$91,242 92

MILITIA ACCOUNT.

1874 DR.	
Jan 1 To outst'nd'g taxes Janl'73	$ 1426 90
To balance Jan 1, 1873	564 35
	$1991 25
1874 CR.	
Jan 1, By outst'nd'g taxes this date	595 18
By warrants paid Treasurer	298 06
To exonerations and commissions to collecters	425 82
Transferred to County account	657 85
Commissions to County Treasurer	14 99
	$1961 25

James F. Weaver, Treasurer, in account with the Commonwealth of Penn'a.

1874 DR.	
Jan 1, To balance Jan 1, 1873	$ 16 16
To outstanding taxes	2693 66
To taxes assessed for 1873	3557 44
	$6,267 26
1874 CR.	
Jan 1, By outsanding taxes at this date	$ 4129 55
Paid to State Treas. per receipts	1638 42
By exonerations and commissions to collectors	482 74
By commissions to Treasurer.	16 55
	$6,267 26

We, the Auditors of Centre county do certify that we have examined above accounts of Jas. F. Weaver, Treasurer of said County, and find them correct.

Witness our hands and seals this 7th day of January, A. D. 1874.

ROBERT F. HOLMES, [L. S.]
A. J. GREIST, [L. S.]
SAMUEL FRANK, [L. S.]
Auditors.

ATTEST:
W. J. KEALSH, Clerk to Auditors.

1873 DR.	
July 29, Rec'd of H. Y. Stitzer, late District Attorney	$ 15 00
Received of John F Potter, District Attorney	175 00
	$190 00
1874	
Jan 7 To bal in hands Com 91cts	
1872 CR.	
Jan 12, By bal due com. at last settlement	7 29
Apr 4, By cash paid express on books	80
Apr 22, By cash pd Little, Brown & Co. U S Digest	6 00
By cash sent Kay & Bro, on account of debt	175 00
Bal in hand of Com	91—$ 190 00

The Committee, so far as they can ascertain, report the following indebtedness:

To Key & Brother	$158 55
Centre County to P G Meek—	
DR	
Jan 1, 1873, To balance	$271 15
To contract	600 00
To bills rendered for proclamations, &c	796 30
	$1,667 45
By over charge $ 5 10	
Orders paid in 1873 800 00—	$805 10
Jan 1 '74, balance due P G Meek	$ 862 35

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT OF CENTRE COUNTY.

1874 CR	
Jan 1, By cash in hands of Treasurer	$4,675 54
By outstanding taxes	39,762 12
By outstand'g taxes on unseated lands	3,865 37
By notes, &c, in hands of Attorney for collection	1,701 95
Due from Boro of Bellefonte.	596 00
Due from Townships	500 00
Due from Clinton county	278 00
	$51,378 98
DR	
To amount notes and bonds due to—	
Sundry persons $43,749 48	
B F Shaffer Sheriff 1,861 66	
Wm Furey 1,304 95	
P G Meek 862 25	
Sam'l Gramley, Com'r 60 50	
J G Sankey do 248 53	
D Z Kline 519 07	
Commonwealth tax 1,824 88—	50,431 32
By balance in favor of county	$ 947 66

feb19-4t

FURNITURE.

JOHN BRECHBILL,

in his elegant New Rooms, Spring street, Bellefonte.

Has on hand a splendid assortment of HOUSE FURNITURE from the commonest to the most elegant.

CHAMBER SETS, PARLOR SETS, SOFAS, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WOOL MATTRESSES, HAIR MATTRESSES,

and anything wanted in the line of his business—homemade and city work. Also, has made a speciality and keeps on hand, the largest and finest stock of

WALL PAPER.

Goods sold at reasonable rates, wholesale and retail. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. feb6-1y

CENTRE HALL

FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOPS

The undersigned having taken possession of the above establishment, respectfully inform the public that the same will be carried on by them in all its branches as heretofore.

They manufacture the CELEBRATED TRUE BLUE CORNPLANTER, the best now made.

HORSE POWERS, THESHING MACHINES & SHAKERS, PLOWS, STOVES, OVEN DOORS, KETTLE PLATES, CELLAR GRATES, PLOW SHEARS & MILL GEARING of every description, in short their Foundry is complete in every particular.

We would call particular attention to our EXCELSIOR PLOW, acknowledged to be the best Plow now in use, shifting in the beam for two or three horses.

We also manufacture a new and improved TRIPLE GEARED HORSE POWER, which has been used extensively in the northern and western States, and has taken precedence over all others.

We are prepared to do all KINDS OF CASTING from the largest to the smallest, and have facilities for doing all kinds of IRON WORK such as PLANING, TURNING, BORING, &c.

All kinds of repairing done on short notice.

VAN PELT & SHOOP,
jan22-1y. Centre Hall.

FURNITURE.

J. CAMP & SON.
MILROY, PA.

We beg leave to inform persons going to house keeping, and others in need of Furniture, that we have a large assortment of Furniture on hand which we are prepared to sell cheaper than it can be bought elsewhere. Come and be convinced.

BEDSTEADS,
TABLES,
SINKS,
BUREAUS, WASHSTANDS, CHAMBER SETS, WOOD SEAT CHAIRS, CANE SEAT CHAIRS, &C. jan22 3m.

THE PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE.

Next door to Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store, Allegheny St.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.,

R. F. Rankin & Co.,

(Successors to Linn & Wilson.)

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, AND FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET, &c.

PURE WINE & LIQUORS

for medicinal purposes.

SHOULDER BRACES,

TRUSSES & SUPPORTERS in great variety.

Also, Choice

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

and all other articles usually kept in first class Drug Store.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

tf.1june R. F. RANKIN & CO.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of David Ertle, of Gregg twp., dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, who request all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the same to present them duly authenticated by law for settlement.

JOHN RISHEL,
jan 15-6t. Administrator.

J. L. SPANGLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office with Bush & Yocum. Consultation in English and German. Collections promptly attended to. feb5-tf

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE For 1874

200 Pages, 500 Engravings, and Colored Plates. Published Quarterly, at 25 Cents a Year. First No. for 1874 just issued. A German edition at same price. Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!

A. W GRAFF,

CENTRE HILL, CENTRE CO., PA.,

Has just received a large invoice of

Fall Goods!

Consisting of the best assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING!
DRESS GOODS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
AND FANCY ARTICLES,

ever brought to Potter twp.

Also, a large assortment of

CARPETS!

LOWEST CASH PRICES!

☞ Produce taken in exchange at highest market prices.

my8-1y. A. W. GRAFF.

C. PECK'S
New
Coach Manufactory.

CENTRE HALL, PA.

The undersigned has opened a new establishment, at his new shops, for the manufacture of

Carriages,
Buggies,
& Spring Wagons,
SLEIGHS AND SLEDS,
PLAIN AND FANCY

of every description.

All vehicles manufactured by him are warranted to render satisfaction, and as equal to any work done elsewhere.

He uses none but the best material, and employs the most skillful workmen. Hence they flatter themselves that their work can not be excelled for durability and finish.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Come and examine my work before contracting elsewhere.

PRICES REASONABLE,

All kinds of Reparing done.

Ho! Attention!
SAVE MONEY!

by purchasing Cheap goods at WOLF'S, who has just unpacked a large and splendid stock, which he has determined to sell very cheap, consisting of

DRY GOODS and

Prints, Muslins, Opera Cantons, and Woll Flannels. Ladies' Dress Goods, such as Delains, Alpacas, Poplins, Empress Cloth, Sateens, Tameise, together with a full stock of everything usually kept in the Dry Goods line.

NOTIONS:

A full stock, consisting part of Ladies and Children's Merino Hose, Collars, Kid gloves, best quality silk and Lisle thread Gloves, Hoods, Nubias, Breakfast shawls, &c.

HATS & CAPS,

A full assortment of Men's Boy's and Children's of the latest style and best.

CLOTHING,

Ready made, a choice selection of Men's and Boy's of the newest styles and most serviceable materials.

BOOTS & SHOES,

WM. WOLF.

CENTRE HALL
Hardware Store.

J. O. DEININGER

A new, complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Centre Hall, where he is prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Nails, &c.

Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Webb Saws, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate Picture Frames, Spokes, Felloes, and Hubs, table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Sash Springs, Horse-Shoes, Nails, Norway Rods, Oils, Tea Bells, Carpenter Tools, Paint, Varnishes.

Pictures framed in the finest style.

Anything not on hand, ordered upon shortest notice.

Also a full stock of FURNITURE always on hand.

☞ Remember, all goods offered cheaper than elsewhere
aug 25' 73-tf

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

J. & J. HARRIS,

No. 5, BROCKERHOFF ROW.

A new and complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Brockerhoff's new building—where they are prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails.

Buggy wheels in setts, Champion Clothes Wringer, Mill Saws, Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Webb Saws, Ice Cream Freezers, Bath Tubs, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate of all sizes, Picture Frames, Wheelbarrows, Lamps, Coal Oil Lamps, Belting, Spokes, Felloes, and Hubs, Plows, Cultivators, Corn Plows, Plow Points, Shear Mold Boards and Cultivator Teeth, table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Sash Springs, Horse-Shoes, Nails, Norway Rods, Oils, Lard, Lubricating Coal, Linseed, Tanners, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Screw Plates, Blacksmiths Tools, Factory Bells, Tea Bells, Grindstones, Carpenter Tools, Fruit Jars and Cans, Paint, Oils, Varnishes received and for sale at

june5'68-tf. J. & J. HARRIS.

HAIR DRESSING.

PROF. S. H. WRIGHT is now prepared to do all kinds of Hair Dressing equal to the best done in the cities and at less cost. He has had long experience in manufacturing Wigs, ladies Switches, Curls, Chignons, &c. Prof. Wright guarantees superior workmanship in all kinds of Hair Dressing, and ladies wishing Switches, Chignons or hair curled, will please call, and see our work and judge for themselves. Charges less than in the city, and the work equal to any.

Prof. S. H. WRIGHT,
25dec. tf. Centre Hall.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Wm Venada, of Potter twp, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, who requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the same to present them duly authenticated by law for settlement.

JOHN P. RUNKLE,
feb 12-6t. Administrator.

MULES.—M'NITT & BRILLINGER have constantly on hand first class Mules' which they will sell or exchange for Horses, at their stables at Milroy, Pa.
11dec. 8m.

I. Guggenheimer.

NEW ARRANGEMENT!

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER, having purchased the entire stock of the late firm of Sussman & Guggenheimer, except the Leather and Shoe-findings has filled up his shelves with a lot of

SPLENDID NEW GOODS,
embracing
READY MADE CLOTHING,
DRESS GOODS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
AND FANCY ARTICLES

and is now prepared to accomodate all his old customers, and to welcome all new ones who may favor him with their patronage. He feels safe in saying that he can please the most fastidious Call and see.

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER.

P. S.—Mr. Sussman still continues to deal in LEATHER AND SHOE-FINDINGS, CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEEDS, in the old room, where he may alway be found. 12ap.tf.

CENTRE HALL
COACH SHOP,
LEVI MURRAY,

at his establishment at Centre Hall, keeps on hand, and for sale, at the most reasonable rates.

Carriages,
Buggies,
& Spring Wagons,
PLAIN AND FANCY,

and vehicles of every description made to order, and warranted to be made of the best seasoned material, and by the most skilled and competent workmen. Persons wanting anything in his line are requested to call and examine his work, they will find it not to be excelled for durability and wear. may22tf.

LEVI MURRAY,
NOTARY PUBLIC, SCRIBNER AND CONVEYANCER,
CENTRE HALL, PA.

Will attend to administering Oaths, Acknowledgement of Deeds, &c, writing Articles of Agreement, Deeds, &c, may15

Gift & Flory's
New Shoe Store!
AT CENTRE HALL.

They have now opened, and will constantly keep on hand, a splendid stock of new SHOES, GAITERS, & SLIPPERS, for men, women and children, from the best manufactories in the country, and now offered at the

Lowest Prices.

BOOTS and SHOES made to order, upon short notice. They invite the people of this vicinity to give them a call, as they will strive to merit a share of their patronage. my10tf

P. B. WILSON. T. A. HICKS

WISON & HICKS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Hardware and Stove Dealers.
Builders Hardware
CARRIAGE MAKERS GOODS,
SADDLER'S TRIMMINGS,
ALL KINDS OF HARDWARE AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
STOVES.
SPEAR'S ANTI-CLINKER STOVES & DOUBLE HEATERS

which will heat one or two rooms down stairs, and same number above. Cost very little more than single stoves. These are the best parlor stoves made.

SUSQUEHANNA COOK
STOVE.

This stove has large ovens, will burn hard or soft coal and wood. Every one warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

mar15 tf WILSON & HICKS, Bellefonte, Pa.

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

1 DOOR BELOW HOFFER'S
BELLEFONTE, PA.
GEORGE O'BRYAN,
Dealer in
FURNITURE
OF ALL KINDS,
BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CHAIRS,
Parlor and Chamber Sets,
SOFAS, LOUNGES,
BUREAUS, WASHSTANDS,
WARDROBES, MATTRESSES, &c.
Particular Attention to Ordered Work.
REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY.
UNDERTAKING,
In All Its Branches,
METALIC, WALNUT, ROSEWOOD, AND COMMON CASKETS,
Always on Hand, and Funerals Attended With an Elegant Hearse. ap5tf.

THE undersigned, determined to meet the popular demand for Lower Prices, respectfully calls the attention of the public to his stock of

SADDLERY,

now offered at the old stand. Designed especially for the people and the times, the largest and most varied and complete assortment of

Saddles, Harness, Collars, Bridles, of every description and quality; Whips, and in fact everything to complete a first-class establishment, he now offers at prices which will suit the times

JACOB DINGES, Centre Hall.

J. ZELLER & SON
DRUGGISTS

No 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa

Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c., &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes always kept. may 31. 72.

JAS. M'MANUS, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, promptly attends to all business entrusted to him. jul2,'68tf

BUTTS HOUSE
BELLEFONTE, PA.
J. B. BUTTS, Prop'r.

Has first class accommodation; charges reasons jany, tf.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

THURSDAY FEB. 19., 1874.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Our friends will oblige by sending us items of local news in their locality, give us the facts only, and we will put them in shape, also notices of deaths and marriages.

Any one sending us the names of six new subscribers, with the cash, will be entitled to receive the REPORTER one year free.

The REPORTER being read by nearly every body on this side of the county, where it has a larger circulation than any two papers, will be found the best medium for advertising business, sales, &c. &c.

—The venerable Christian Dale, of Harris township, has a powder-horn in his possession, which his grandfather brought from Germany.

—Some jolly fellow sent us a valentine—we can't re-produce the picture, printer at his case—but here is the poetry:

Inky Printer, blue Monday is too much in your line,
For me to be your Valentine;
You'll have to get a *sub* instead of me,
I'd never be a *stick* for such as thee.

—The Presbyterians and Methodists, of this place, now worship in the new Evangelical church.

—We are informed that real estate has been assessed at a higher rate in Potter township than in any other district in the county, whereby the people of Potter are obliged to pay more taxes than their neighbors in the adjoining townships. This certainly is unjust, and is a matter that should be born in mind by the assessors of Potter at the coming tri-ennial assessment; of course the assessors of Potter township are to blame for this, and we wish to call the attention of the newly elected ones to this matter. It is their duty to see that no undue burdens be placed upon our property holders in this respect, and the valuation of land should be lowered so as to correspond with that of adjoining townships.

—The first broad-wheel wagon was brought to Pennsvalley by the Hustons, at an early day, before the turnpikes were made. It had, consequently, to be dragged across the Seven Mountains, by pieces. This wagon is still in possession of Mr. Samuel Huston, near this place, and seems not yet to have served out its time, as we saw it at the black-smith shop, for repairs, a short time ago.

—The mortality among aged men, the present winter, in this county, as chronicled in the obituary notices of the REPORTER from week to week, has attracted attention, and we find this the case in other parts. The *Lewisburg Chronicle* says: An unusual mortality exists, in this vicinity, among men of advanced age, as our obituary record for the past three months shows. We are reliably informed that in Hartley township alone, there are eight men, none of whom are under 78 years, lying in beds of sickness, most of them considered seriously ill.

—Our neighbor, Mr. John Sankey, up the Brushvally road, having purchased a part of the Neff farm, was busy hauling brick, from S. Farner's kiln, last week, for a new dwelling house.

Mr. Sam'l Forner is also erecting a temporary dwelling, in this place, and intends putting up a brick building afterwards.

Mr. Wm. Curry is also having material hauled for a new house on Church street.

—We are informed that the railroad company has made arrangements for funds, to re-commence work on our road in a short time. Since writing the above we notice an item in the Lewisburg Journal published at the home of President Miller, which seems to confirm this. The Journal says:

We are authoritively informed the work on the L C & S C railroad, which has been suspended for some time past, will be renewed on the 1st of March, when it will be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible.

LATER.—Since the above was in type we have official confirmation of the above. Mr. Miller, in a letter to Wm. Wolf, of this place, dated Lewisburg, 13th inst, says: "I am happy to be able to inform you, that before leaving Philadelphia, arrangements were made with the contractors between Laurelton and the Forks, to resume work on their respective sections. Work to commence March 1st, and proceed moderately. This, no doubt, will be cheering news to our Pennsvalley friend, as there is now a fair prospect of their having an outlet ere long."

—ABOUT LOT'S WIFE.—A lady reader of the Reporter drops us a note, as follows: "Mr. Kurtz—Can you tell me something about Lot's wife and the pillar of salt, how long was it standing, and is it still to be seen."

Well, yes, dear, we can. By reading in Genesis you will find that Lot's wife, like some of her sisters, did just the contrary of what she was bidden to do—she looked back. As we were too much a minor at the time, we can not give you much more about *her*. As to the pillar of salt into which she was turned, Josephus, who wrote in the first century, says, that it stood in his day, and that he saw it; Clement of Rome testifies the same, and Irenaeus says that it was standing in the next century, and modern travelers say it is still standing, but these latter must be taken with some grains of doubt. Prof. Whiston says, "Its remote situation, at the utmost southern point of the sea of Sodom, in the wild and dangerous deserts of Arabia, makes it exceeding difficult for inquisitive travelers to examine the place." However, we know this pillar of salt is not in Pennsvalley, at least we have not yet seen it. From the destruction of Sodom to the days of the Jewish historian, Josephus, who says he saw the pillar of salt, were nearly 2000 years, and if it existed that long, it is not unreasonable to suppose that it is still standing. This habit of "looking back" is still in fashion with *lots* of women now-a-days, but they look back to see their trails, which is just as bad as when Lot's wife looked back upon Sodom. Although there are no other women that have been turned into salt, yet there are many who prove so salty that their husbands resort to drinking. We suppose Lot's wife was a woman's right woman, and considered she had a right to look back, and the Susan Anthoney's of to-day, are reminded that there is a passage in scripture which enjoins them to "Remember Lot's wife," which may seem rather obsolete to them, and they would render it, Husbands, remember your wives and let them vote. The editor of the Reporter always takes particular pains and pleasure in answering questions asked by the fair sex. Next.

—Tom Morton is enjoying himself hugely at the Danville Lunatic Asylum, having become possessed of the idea that he is proprietor of the establishment. Poor Tom!

WHAT NEXT?

Best, cheapest and most delightfully beautiful Magazine in the world. Sent on trial for 19 Cents, or specimens and the prettiest $1.00 Chromo you ever saw, 25 cents to any one who will raise a club. Splendid prizes for clubs. JOHN B. ALDEN, Publisher. Chicago, Ill. feb19-8t

—Sale of personal property of John Love, dec'd, Potter twp., March 5.

—Sale of real estate of A J Young, dec'd, Feb. 21.

—Sale of real estate of Nich. Decher, March 7th.

George Jordan's sale, Potter twp, farm stock, March 24.

—Sale of personal property of Mrs. Johanna Kurtz, at Aaronsburg, Saturday, March 14th, 1 o'clock.

—Sale of Mrs. Mary Armagast's farm stock Potter twp., Feb. 24. See advertisement.

Sale of Jas. I. Foster, farm stock and household, March 4th. See advertisment.

WANTED—AT CENTRE MILLS, 500 BUSHELS SHELLED CORN, for which FIFTY SIX CTS. per Bushel in CASH will be paid, by

19fb4t J F. THRONE.

—The Potter Township Farmers' Club will meet the first Saturday of March, 1 o'clock, p. m., at Centre Hall—Subject for discussion: (Fruit and its culture.) Eminent fruit growers from Harris twp., are expected to be present. JAMES A KELLER, Sec'y.

—Next May—we have forgotten the day—will be the one-hundreth anniversary of the arrival of the first Campbells in central Penn'a. They halted under an oak-tree, in the neighborhood of Greenwood, in Mifflin county, which is still standing and alive, and is regarded by the Campbell *freundshaft* as their "Plymouth Rock." The Campbell connection intend celebrating the centennial of this arrival, under this same old oak, in May next, to which all the Campbells in the United States are invited. The circus and menagerie camels, we suppose, are excepted. Descendants of these oak-tree Campbells are living in Harris township and other portions of Centre county, and they intend to be present when the great celebration comes off. May they have a jolly time.

—We have repeatedly referred to the rich ore deposits along the line of the L. C. & T. RR., which have been discovered in Union county, in the mountains along Penns Creek, and through Pennsvalley. Some of this ore has been found to be very valuable, and the opening of the road will also open these mines of hidden wealth. To show that some of these ores are very rich in quality, we refer to one bank near Oak Hall, in Harris twp., that has been opened, and ore, as Hon. Samuel Gilliland informs us, is wagoned from thence to Bellefonte, a distance of some 8 miles, from the latter point it is shipped by rail to Muncy, whence it is taken across the river on flats and then by wagon 6 miles to the furnaces. Now ore that will bear all this expense of transportation and re-shipping, and then still be profitable to the furnace owners, must certainly be a mineral of more than ordinary value. The opening of our railroad will undoubtedly develope many treasures which now lie dormant under the surface, and only await the roar and whistle of the locomotive to waken them up.

—The youngest looking old man, in this country, we suppose is the old writing master of over quarter century ago, and whom hosts of the readers of the REPORTER will remember—John DeLong, of Brushvalley, who "in his day" was one of the most skillful hands in the art of chirography, and whose writing classes in these vallies were numerous and largely attended, 25 and 30 years ago. Mr. DeLong has since taken to farming and lumbering in the Brushvalley narrows. He paid the REPORTER office a visit some time ago, when we were surprised to have him inform us that he was now over 90 years of age—his appearance would indicate that he had not seen over 60 summers, indeed, he is far more sprightly, vigorous, and hale than most men of 55 and 60, and no one, not knowing him, would take him to be older. Mr. DeLong told us he can wade the streams and perform other labor with the same ease and with as little fatigue as he did 25 years ago, and notwithstanding he can look back upon the nineties, he seems to have the promise of twenty five more before him. May they be scored to his account.

—On last Sunday evening, as the people from across the valley were returning in their wagons and buggies from preaching at Centre Hall, quite a jam occurred beyond Judge Hosterman's. As all seemed to be in a hurry to get home, there was fast driving among those who wished to be foremost, in consequence of which one of the parties in the front wagon, had his hat blown off, which caused a sudden halt. The vehicles following each other closely, caused the horses of the third team, Mr. Burkholder's, to spring upon the hind end of Mich. Decker's wagon, which was second, breaking it down completely, and also breaking the pole in his wagon. Miss Sadie M'Cormick received some slight injuries in the jam, as also another person. The wrecked parties went home afoot, on horseback and as passengers on other rigs. Another young lady who was in a spring wagon with her father, we are told, sprang out, in her fright, and was not missed until her father had driven quite a distance.

—C D Keller, is about to leave Bellefonte, for Philadelphia, as partner with Gen. Crimmings, in the Merchant's Hotel. Christ was one of Bellefonte's best merchants and business men and will be missed.

—The following are the names of officers elected in Potter twp, on Tuesday:

Judge—James M'Cormick.
Inspectors—James P Runkle, Wm J Thompson.
School Directors—John Emerick, Adam Hosterman.
Auditor—J J Arney.
Townclerk—Wm Spangler.
Assessor—Geo W Spangler.
Assistant Assessors—J E Royer, Jacob Arney.
Supervisors—Peter Sheffler, Robt Lee.
Overseers—John Hosterman, James M'Clintic.

Justice, as this was the matter of greatest interest, we give the vote for Justice—A Luckenbach 257, D C Keller 101, John Shannon 100, Wm Armstrong 82, J C Boal 52.

Constable—Wm Carson.

—The following is the report of the Stoversville school, Miles twp., for the month ending Jan, 30th, No. of scholars 28; average 28; per cent. of attendance 98.

The following are the names of the pupils who were present at each roll call; Della Wirth, Asenath Stover, Frances De Long, Mary E Wolf, C Olla Wirth, Annie L Long, Geo B M Stover, Thomas N Stover, Manasses Stover, Franklin Haugh, John Jones, Malden W Adams. Others were in attendance every day but not present at roll call. J H DE LONG, Teacher.

—Progress Grange Organized Feb. 3d, 1874, at Centre Hall Pa.

List of Officers.

Master—J J Arney.
Overseer—Leonard Rhone.
Lecturer—Dr Peter Smith.
Steward—John Sankey.
Assistant Steward—David Rhinesmith.
Chaplain—Daniel Flisher.
Treasurer—Geo M Boal.
Secretary—James A Keller.
Gate Keeper—Geo Hoffer.
Ceres—Maggie Rhone.
Pomona—Mary A Neff.
Flora—Maggie E Keller.
Lady Asst Steward—Maggie Hoffer.
Trustees—James H McCormic, Peter Smith, James Lingle.

Progress Grange Meets Saturday afternoon the 28th of February.

—From Browns' Republican, Bellefonte, we clip the following, relative to what the Order of United Americans intend doing at that place, on the 20th of the present month.

The Order of United American Mechanics, of this place, Lodge No. 270, established over two years ago, have determined to have a dinner, a parade, a lecture, and a grand ball, on Friday, the 20th of February. They have chosen to celebrate the 20th instead of the 22d, Washington's birthday, so as to give the eight or ten invited Lodges a chance to return home on Saturday. The Williamsport, Jersey Shore, Lock Haven, Flemington, Altoona, Moshannon, Philipsburg, Snow Shoe, Millheim, and other Lodges of the Order have been invited and will be present. It will be one of the best, handsomest and gayest displays that has ever been witnessed in Bellefonte. It will indeed be a gala day.

The programme will be, 1st, dinner; 2d, parade of members in regalia; 3d, lecture and 4th, grand ball, with the best of music, to commence at 9 o'clock, p. m., after lecture is over. One of the best lecturers in the State invited.

C Garner, negro, is elected high constable of Bellefonte by 50 majority.

HAINES TWP. AROUSE!

The newest and best thing comes off in the lower end of Haines, on Saturday, Feb 21, '74. It will be the opening of YOUNG, WILSON AND DIEHL'S NEW STORE, at Hubler's Old Place. There is great preparation for something big.

A great crowd of people will participate.
A great stock of new goods.
A great reduction in prices.
A great deal cheeper than elsewhere.
A great variety of every thing.
A great deal more goods for money or produce than anybody else gives.
A great advantage as they bought goods for Cash, at lowest figures.
A great trade will be established.
And it is designed to make it the Greatest place to trade.
Greatest place to buy.
Greatest place to have the worth of your money.
Greatest place to be accommodated.
And greatest place to get good merchandise of every kind, in Pennsvalley.

Mind this—the men in this new store, are men of known integrity, old business men, who understand the mercantile business, and intend to carry on a first class store at the old Hubler stand. There will be fair-dealing and no gouging customers. They come to do business and stay, and are determined to render the utmost satisfaction. Remember the day for opening—an Saturday 21st, inst—when there will be a great time. Don't any one fail to be there H.

For the Reporter.

HOW FRUIT TREES SHOULD BE PLANTED.

First—Your trees should never be planted deeper than they originally grew when taken from the nursery, and after planting they should have a good mulching of straw, partly rotten to keep them moist. Every fall they should be manured with stable manure, or compost of lime and chip-dirt, and be trimmed out to let the virtues of the manure through the tops. No sprouts should be left to grow about the trunks of the trees. Washing with soap-suds is very good to prevent insects from operating under the ruff bark—this will destroy them. You might as well expect to raise a good crop of corn by planting and then letting it have its own chance, and leaving the weeds grow up to destroy it. The same holds good as regards fruit trees. By planting and never attending to them afterwards, you cannot expect a good crop. I do not care how excellent your varieties are you can not have fine fruit without proper attention.

As regards grafting large trees, I think it a great improvement, even on good varieties—it will give you fruit every year. My experience is this: I change the tops of trees that are over 40 years old, and the tops of which are dieing, and which are putting out young sprouts—these sprouts I graft and remove the dieing branches, and in the course of two or three years the grafts commence bearing. Now I have such trees, 74 years old, bearing fine crops. But what I said above as to the care for your young trees, it applies also to your grafting. The water sprouts should be kept from about them, and kept thinned out. My reason for putting on different varieties is this: Some will bear one year and the others the next year. I have some trees with very full branches one year, while the following year the branches which had no fruit the year before are full. There are now farmers with 20 acres of land who should have a good supply of fruit—even those that own but one acre, should have part of that in fruit trees. As to the proper time for pruning—I prefer the fall after the leaves are off the trees—say the 1st of November—the wounds will dry up, and no sap leaks out. The water sprouts should be removed in the month of August. I have practiced this for some years and find it to be the best plan. I have tried pruning in the spring when trees were in bloom, but I prefer the fall for it.

OAK HALL FARMER.

For the Reporter.

MR. KURTZ:—It may be interesting, as well as beneficial, to make a few criticisms in regard to the conduct practiced by some of the youths of this village. It has been to our regret to hear remarks made by strangers, as well as citizens, about the imprudent manner in which some of the young *men* of Centre Hall conduct themselves. We have been frequent observers of actions indulged in by the street-loafers, which were astonishing, and strangers can very readily form an opinion of the character of the same. But who is to blame,—the parents are probably unaware of the misconduct of their boys. We were pained, a few days ago, to witness a pitiful sight. An old man known as "Charley Farley," while walking our streets, was perniciously set upon by a number of boys, who snow-balled him until he reached a place of shelter. Since the revival has been in progress in the Ev. church, quiet and unmolesting citizens, whilst returning from church, were treated in the most abusive and insulting manner, by these capricious youths,—a manner unbecoming to the decency and morality of Centre Hall.

Young men remember the words of Franklin, "The want of behavior, is the want of sense." CRITIC.

—Philipsburg is to be manufactured into a summer resort, as will be observed by the following move, which we clip from the Journal: "The valuable property on the corner of Front and Presqueisle streets, owned by J. M. Kepler and now occupied by the old Spread Eagle hotel, was purchased by a hotel company, formed of some of our most enterprising citizens, for $10,000, and 5,000 in currency was paid into the hands of Mr Kepler on Monday. It is the intention to erect a large hotel on the spot, as the most favorable location for a first-class house that will draw patronge. Such a hotel as is contemplated cannot fail to benefit the place in many ways. There is no reason why Philipsburg should not become a Summer resort. It has all the requirements of climate and location, and all that is required are the accommodations."

—The Musical Convention in session at Freeburg, on Friday the 30th ult., formed a Musical Association for Central Pennsylvania, comprising thirteen counties, viz: Snyder, Union, Juniata, Mifflin, Perry, Centre, Dauphin, Lebanon, Northumberland, Montour, Columbia, Lycoming, and Clinton. The following gentleman were elected as its officers:

President—F. C. Moyer, Freeburg, Snyder.

Vice Presidents—Hugh Hamilton, Mexico, Juniata; Wm. Moyer, Freeburg, Snyder; Hon. J. W. Killinger, Lebanon, Lebanon; Prof. Perry, Danville, Montour; Rev. A. J. Helier, Williamsport, Lycoming; Alf S. Sheller, Lewisburg, Union; John A. Weaver, Pine Grove, Centre; A. H. Knecht, Beech Creek, Clinton; Wm. H. Bratton, Lewistown, Mifflin; Sol. Malick, Sunbury, Northumberland; George F. Moyer, New Bloomfield, Perry; W. S Conner, Bloomsburg, Columbia.

Secretary—Prof. I. W. Niles, Bloomsburg Columbia.

Crresponding Secretary—Prof. Jacob G. Meyer, Aaronsburg, Centre.

POISONED BY EATING PORK.

Cincinnati, O., January 28.—It is reported that seven persons are lying at the point of death at Aurora, Ind., from having eaten fresh pork with trichina in it. Two weeks ago Mrs. Henry Trainer had two hogs killed for family use. A few days after eating of the meat Mrs. Trainer and one of her children were attacked with what appeared to be typhoid fever. Mrs. Benter, the wife of a German minister, visited her, and, with two of her children, partook of the meat, and in a few days were attacked with the same symptoms, which attracted the attention of physicians, who upon an examination of the pork found it literally alive with trichina. At this writing Mrs. Trainer and three children and Mrs. Benter and two children are not expected to live.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

Platform of Principles.

OBJECT OF THE MOVEMENT.

St. Louis, February 11.—The National Grange to-day, after the transaction of some minor business, received the report of the Committee on Resolutions, presented by Mr. Wardlow, of Florida, and adopted it unanimously. It is as follows:

The Resolutions.

Profoundly impressed with the truth that the National Grange of the United States should definitely proclaim to the world its general objects, we hereby unanimously make this declaration of purposes of the Patrons of Husbandry.

First, United by a strong and faithful tie of Agriculture, we mutually resolve to labor for the good of our Order, our country and mankind.

Second, We heartily indorse the motto: "In essentials, unity; In non-essentials, liberty; in all things, charity."

Third, We shall endeavor to advance our cause by laboring to accomplish the following objects: To develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves, to enhance the comforts and attentions of our homes and strengthen our attachments to our pursuits, to foster mutual understanding and co-operation, to maintain inviolate our laws and to emulate each other to labor, to hasten the good time coming, to reduce our expenses both individual and corporate, to buy less and produce more in order to make our farms self-sustaining, to diversify our crops and crop no more than we can cultivate, to condense the weight of our exports, selling less in the bushel and more on the hoof and in fleece, to systematize to our work and calculate intelligently on probabilities, to discountenance the credit system, the mortgage system, the fashion system, and every other system tending to prodigality and bankruptcy. We propose meeting together, talking together, working together, buying together selling together, and in general acting together for our mutual protection and advancement, as occasion may require. We shall avoid litigation as much as possible by arbitration in the grange. We shall constantly strive to secure entire harmony, good will and vital brotherhood among ourselves, and to make our order perpetual. We shall earnestly endeavor to suppress personal prejudices, all unhealthy rivalry, all selfish ambition. Faithful adherence to these principles will insure our mental, moral, social and material advancement.

Fourth, For our business interests we desire to bring producers and consumers, farmers and manufacturers into most direct and friendly relations possible. Hence we must dispense with a surplus of middle men, not that we are unfriendly to them, but we do not need them. Their surplus and their exactions diminish our profits. We wage no aggressive warfare against any other interests whatever. On the contrary all our acts and all our efforts, so far as business is concerned are not only for the benefit of producers and consumers, but also for all other interests that tend to bring these two parties in speedy and economical contact. Hence we hold that transportation companies of every kind are necessary to our success, that their interests are intimately connected with our interests and harmonious action is mutually advantageous. Keeping in view the first sentence in our declaration of principles of action that individual happiness depends upon general prosperity, we shall therefore advocate for every State the increase in every practicable way of all facilities for transporting cheaply to to the seaboard or between home producers and consumers all productions of our country. We adopt it as our fixed purpose to open out the channels in nature's great arteries that the life-blood of commerce may flow freely. We are not enemies of railroads, navigable and irrigating canals nor of any corporations that will advance our industrial interests, nor of any laboring classes. In our noble order there is no communism, no agrarianism. We are opposed to such spirit and management of any corporation or enterprise as tends to oppress the people and rob them of their just profits. We are not enemies to capital, but we oppose the tyranny of monopolies. We long to see antagonism between capital and labor removed by common consent, and by an enlightened statesmanship worthy of the nineteenth century. We are opposed to excessive salaries, high rates of interest and exorbitant per cent. of profits in trade. They greatly increase our burdens and do not bear a proper proportion to the profits of producers. We desire only self-protection and protection of every true interest of our land by legitimate transactions, legitimate trade and legitimate profits. We shall advance the cause of education among ourselves and for our children by all just means within our power. We especially advocate for our agricultural and industrial colleges, that practical agriculture, domestic science and all the arts which adorn the home be taught in their courses of study.

Fifth, We emphatically and sincerely assert the oft repeated truth taught in our organic law that the Grange, National, State, or subordinate is not a political or party organization. No grange, if true to its obligation can discuss political or religious questions, nor call political conventions, nor nominate candidates, nor even discuss their merits in its meeting, yet the principles we teach underlie all true politics, all true statesmanship, and, if properly carried out, will tend to purify the whole political atmosphere of our country, for we seek the greatest good to the greatest number, but we must always bear in mind that no one, by becoming a grange member, gives up that inalienable right and duty which belongs to every American citizen to take a proper interest in the politics of his country. On the contrary, it is right for every member to do all in his power legitimately to influence for good the action of any political party to which he belongs. It is his duty to do all he can in his own party to put down bribery, corruption and trickery, to see that none but competent, faithful and honest men, who will unflinchingly stand by our industrial interests are nominated for all positions of trust, and to have carried out the principles which should always characterize every grange member that the office should seek the man, and not the man the office. We acknowledge the broad principle that difference of opinion is no crime, and hold that progress towards truth is made by differences of opinion, while the fault lies in the bitterness of controversy. We desire a proper equality, equity and fairness protection for the weak, restraint upon the strong, in short justly distributed burdens and justly distributed power. These are American ideas, the very essence of American independence, and to advocate the contrary is unworthy of the sons and daughters of an American Republic. We cherish the belief that sectionalism is, and of right should be dead and buried with the past. Our work is for the present and the future. In our agricultural brotherhood and its purposes, we shall recognize no North, no South, no East, no West. It is reserved by every patron as his right as a freeman to affiliate with any party that will best carry out his principles.

Sixth, Ours being peculiarly a farmer's institution, we cannot admit all to our ranks. Many are excluded by the nature of our organization, not because they are professional men, or artisans, or laborers, but because they have not a sufficiently direct interest in tilling or pasturing the soil, or may have some interest in conflict with our purposes, but we appeal to all good citizens for their cordial co-operation to assist in our efforts towards reform, that we may eventually remove from our midst the last vestige tyranny and corruption. We hail the general desire for fracternal harmony, equitable compromise and earnest co-operation as an omen of our future success.

Seventh, It shall be an abiding principle with us to relieve any of our oppressed and suffering brotherhood by any means at our command. Last but not least, we proclaim it among our purposes to inculcate a proper appreciation of the abilities and sphere of woman, as is indicated by admitting her to membership and position in our order. Imploring the continued assistance of our Divine Master to guide us in our work, we here pledge ourselves to faithful and harmonious labor for all future time, to return by our united efforts to the wisdom, justice, fraternity and political purity of our fathers.

CONFLAGRATION IN LONDON—REPORTED LOSS OF $15,000,000.

London, February 14.—Taylor's Pantechnicon and furniture repository in Belgravia, covering an acre of ground, was burned last evening.

The fire broke out at four o'clock p. m. and raged until midnight. The building alone was insured for $1,000,000.

The total loss, including the contents of the burned structure, consisting of pictures, mirrors, five hundred carriages, and a vast amount of other goods of various kinds, is estimated at $15,000,000. Five houses and several large stables adjacent were partially destroyed.

There were a number of accidents, and two firemen were killed. The fire attracted an immense and unruly crowd, and it became necessary to call out the military to preserve order.

THE INDIANS.

Preparations for War—Troops Moving.

Omaha, Neb, Feb. 14.—Large amounts of ammunition are being shipped from Fort Leavenworth and Rock Island arsenals to the various posts in this department. All post commanders have been ordered to keep their commands in readiness to take the field against the Indians on a moment's notice. Two companies of cavalry and one of infantry leave here in the morning for Fort Russell by rail; thence to Fort Laramie. Indians ran ranchmen in six miles west of Big Springs to-day. Forty cavalrymen, under Captain Mills, left immediately by rail and will endeavor to strike them. No other depredations are reported to-day. Officials are very reticent, desiring to keep their movements as quiet as possible so that half breeds and renegades may not possess themselves of information valuable to Indians to whom they would certainly carry it.

Major Chambers, commanding Fort Fetterman, telegraphs that he has just learned that nearly all the Indians have left their agency after killing Red Cloud's son who made them return stolen stock.

Japanese Peas—200 Bushels to the Acre.

SOMETHING NEW.

Farmers and Gardners Read this.

Agents wanted to sell the Japanese Peas.

These peas have recently been brought to this country from Japan, and prove to be the finest Pea known for table use or for stock.—They grow in the form of a bush, from 3 to 5 feet high, and do not require sticking. They yield from one quart to a gallon of peas per bush. A sample package, that will produce from 5 to 10 bushels of peas, with circulars giving terms to Agents, and full directions as to the time and manner of planting, will be sent, postpaid, to any one desiring to act as Agent, on receipt of 50 cents. Address, L. L. OSMENT, Cleveland, Tenn.

Testimonials.

We have cultivated the Japanese Pea the past season, on a small scale, and we are convinced they are a perfect success. Their yield was enormous.—For the table and for stock they are unsurpassed by any other pea. They grow well on thin land and are bound to be a No. 1 fertilizer.

A. J. WHITE Trustee Bradley co.
H. HIX.
A. E. BLUNT, P. M. Cleveland, Tenn.

I have cultivated the Japanese Pea the past year, and raised them at the rate of 200 bushels to the acre. The bloom excels buckwheat for bees.

F. E. HARDWICK, J. P., Bradley co.
Cleveland, Jan 23, 1874. 2t

—CHARLES H. SPURGEON.—C. H. Spurgeon, of London, has been engaged as the special contributor of The Christian at Work. As he writes for no other paper in America, admirers of this great preacher, would do well to send to their publication office, 102 Chambers, N. Y., for specimen copies. T. De Witt Talmage, as editor, and Spurgeon, as special contributor, make a strong team.

—Our Loop Correspondent sends us the following:

BREVITIES.—Ahem! well, here we are again, after an absence of several long weeks. That masterly production of Amor's, knocked us out of time, but we have fully recuperated and are on our walking sticks again. Friends, let's shake hands......"Spelin' skules," writes and indignant parent, "is what I am 'posed tew." The aforesaid "skules" might make an improvement on his orthography. ..... If you call a man a liar, and he knocks you into the middle of next week, just get up and ask to be excused, that you didn't mean to be personal......It takes just three learned men to write a letter now-a-days—one with the dictionary to hunt the *big* words, the second to do the writing, and the third, to prophesy results. How nice! to be able to do your own writing...... What is the meaning of the word "brevities?" Why you ignoramuses, get your dictionaries and see, and don't be bothering us with your questions......This winter's sleighing is about over, and jaded horse-flesh, and disappointed maids are in raptures of ecstatic bliss...... What next?

MILLHEIM FRAGMENTS.

Not Decided.—1st, Who struck Dan Daugherty? 2nd, Was Dooly's cow poisoned? 3rd, Who smashed Lib Reighard's window in.

Smart Chap.—The city editor of the Berichter, vide, the graphic and minute account of the German exhibition. Such enterprise deserves encouragement.

Momentous.—What will the Woodwarders do if Van leaves, and what will Millheim not do, when he comes. The question is really growing serious. Well time alone can tell.

Presidential.—Our Teutonic friend Ben, never appears to better advantage than when president of a meeting. His broad Saxon face is all aglow with delight on such occasions, and he feels himself of prodigious importance. Vain fellow.

Appropriate.—Wrestling on Sabbath on a wagon. Well, our landlords think that not only the moral and intellectual part of our machine should be developed, but the physical as well. More anon.

UNCLE JOHN.

Philadelppia Election.

The Philadelphia Mayoralty election resulted in a triumph of Stokely and the ring by 10,000 majority.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION—THE VARIOUS MEASURES PROPOSED.

Hon. Amasa Walker was before the banking and currency committee and made a strong argument in favor of contraction. He demonstrated pretty clearly that inflation to any considerable extent would postpone indefinitely a resumption of specie payments.

He urged the committee to adopt Senator Sumner's proposition of issuing two hundred million of compound interest notes, to take the place of the legal tenders.

The ways and means committee have directed their chairman to press the bill legalizing forty-four millions as soon as the army bill is disposed of. Debate on it will last for several days as there are a large number of members who wish to speak on the question.

Senator Sherman has decided not to wait for a vote in the senate on his financial resolution, a sufficient number of senators have already spoken to indicate pretty clearly the views of the senate. There is undoubtedly a majority against inflation, and the finance committee is preparing their scheme and will act accordingly.

—IMPORTANT SUITS.—A number of cross-suits have been commenced in our Court of Common Pleas, the issue of which will be awaited with general interest. Frederick S. Bletz and other parties, who have had notes discounted at the Columbia National Bank, brought a large number af suits against that corporation for the recovery of interest paid, alleged to have been usurious. Now that the notes have fallen due, the Bank has brought suit for the recovery of the principal, and hence two sets of suits have arisen, the main issue in which is the alleged charging of a higher rate of interest than is allowed by the law of the State or the National banking law. In view of the fact that the suits are similar in character, measures have been taken to consolidate them, and sixteen suits have been comprehended in six. The issue will be submitted to arbitrators at an early day. Messrs O. J. Dickey and H. M. North are counsel for the Bank. Mr. Beltz and others are represented by Messrs. Geo. M. Kline, S. H. Reynolds and J. F. [illegible].—*Lancaster Intelligencer*

MARRIAGES.

On the 29th ult, by Wm M Landis, at Reformed Parsonage, Rebersburg, Mr Wm C Noll to Miss Maria E Hoover, both of Madisonburg.

On the 8th inst, by the same, at the same place, Mr William Spangler of Tylersville Clinton co, to Miss Sophia Sharp of Centre co.

At Lock Haven, Jan, 22d, by Rev W Crisley, Mr Wm Smith to Miss Mary Emerick, both formerly of Centre Hall.

On 28th ult, at Kaneville, Ill, by Rev S Stover, Mr Uriah Spangler and Miss Millie Raymond, both of the former place. Mr Spangler was formerly from Brushvalley.

On the 10th of January at the Lutheran parsonage in Aaronsburg by Rev P Sahm D D, Mr William S H Miller of Mill Hall Clinton co, to Miss Hettie Royer of Penn Hall Centre co.

On the 10th inst, at the Lutheran parsonage in Aaronsburg, by the same, Mr Elija S Burd to Miss Mary E Fowler, both of Haines twp, Centre co.

On the 28th ult, at the residence of Hon Jas MacManus, father of the bride, in Bellefonte, by Rev H Allen, Wm S Zellars and Miss Elvira J MacManus, both of Bellefonte.

DEATHS.

On the 12th inst, at Centre Hall, Mr Francis Alexander, aged 67 years.

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.

White Wheat $1 50, Red 145....Rye......70......Corn 50 ....Oats 35......Barley 80. 70.....Cloverseed 4,50.....Potatoes 50 Lard per pound 8.......Pork per pound 06 Butter 30......Eggs 30. .....Plaster per ton $15 Tallow 8......Bacon 10......Ham 15. Lard per pound 8 cents...........Buck wheat 65 cts.,..........Flour per barrel retail 8,50... wholesale 7,25 to 7,50

MILROY MARKETS

Corrected by John M'Dowel, Grain Merchant.

White wheat 1,50....Red wheat 1 45....Rye 60......Corn 50.....Oats 35......Barley 80...... Cloverseed 4,00......Timothyseed, 350........ Salt 2 25 per sack,................................ Bacon 7c......Ham 15......Butter 27... Eggs 20......Plaster 9 50

Chestnut Coal per Ton $5.75......Stove Coal per Ton $6.50......Egg Coal per Ton $6.50..... Limeburner's Coal per Ton $3.50

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at Public sale, at the late residence of John Love, dec'd, 1 mile west of Churchville, Potter twp., on Thursday, March 5th, 1874, at 10 o'clock. Six head work horses, two year old colt, milk cows, one bull, 4 head of young cattle, 1 4-horse broad wheel road wagon, 1 4-horse plantation wagon, 1 2-horse wagon 1 2-horse spring wagon, 1 Buckeye reaper, 1 Grain drill, horse rake, threshing machine & power, sleigh, fanning mill, hay ladders, hay fork, rope and pulleys, cornscraper, cornplanter, plows, harrows, cultivators, dinner bell, grindstone, copper kettle, cook stove and pipe, 2 ten-plate stoves and pipe, desk and many other articles too numerous to mention. Reasonable credit will be given. ELIZABETH H. LOVE, OLIVER K. LOVE, Adm'rs.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Execution on the estate of Henry Stover, late of Haines twp., Centre county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned he requests all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same will present them without delay in proper order for settlement.

NOAH STOVER,
jan 19 6t Executor.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of the last will & testament of Nicholas Deckard, late of Potter township, dec'd, there will be sold by public out-cry, on the primises, in Potter township, on SATURDAY, MARCH 7th, 1874 at 1 o'clock. Two tracts of timber land. No. 1 bounded by lands of Henry Brokerhoff, John Zettle, JohnD Deckard, and containing about 45 ACRES. The improvements are a SMALL HOUSE & STABLE, abont 4 acres cleared and under cultivation. The balance well timbered with pine, oak, and chestnut.

No. 2. A tract of land situated on Sand Mountain, bounded by other land of said estate, by land of Frederick Arnold, Drinkers' Heirs, and John D Deckard, containing 147 ACRES, neat measure. The last described tract is well timbered with pine, rockoak and chestnut. TERMS OF SALE: 10 percent of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, one half of the remainder on the delivery of the deed, on or before the 10th of April, and the balance in one year after with interest to be secured by band and mortgage.

12jan .THOMAS B. M'ELROY, Ex'r

PUBLIC SALE.—

Will be sold, on the Farm of Peter Hoffer, NEAR CENTRE HALL, on Thursday, FEBRUARY, 26th, the following property: Five head of Horses, one Mare with Foal, 2 Cows, 7 head Young Cattle, 1 short horn Bull, 2 plantation wagons, 1 shifting top buggy, one Sled, Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, shovel Ploughs, corn scraper doubletrees, singletrees, threshing, machine, horsepower and shaker, 2 hay elevators with rope and pulleys, 1 set hayladders, horsegears, crupers, bridebands, plough gears, collars, bridles, flynets and other farming implements too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, when terms will be made known by

WM. ERHARD.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at Public Sale, at the residence of the undersigned at Aaronsburg, SATURDAY, MAR. 14th, at 1 o'clock: Large Dining and other Tables, Cupboard, Mahogany and other Chairs, a lot of good Carpet, a variety of Books, large Map of U. S., one good Clock, Lookingglass, Coal Stove, Glassware, fine Teasett, and all kinds of kitchen Furniture Spinning wheel, Tubs, Barrels, grain Bags, Woodsaw, Axe, Iron Vessels, kegs of Spath, and many other articles.

JOHANNA KURTZ.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at Public Sale, at the residence of the undersigned, 1 mile south west of Potters Mills, on TUESDAY, FEB. 24th, at 10 o'clock, 4 Work Horses, 3 Cows, a lot of Young Cattle, and Hogs, 1 Buckeye and one Buckeye, Jr. Reaper, Threshing Machine, Shaker and Horse Power, Two 2-Horse Wagons, 1 Sleigh, Hayrake, 2 Horse Sled, Cornplanter, Cornscraper, Hayfork with Rope and Pulley, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Field Roller, Horsegears and Harness of every description, Windmill, Forks, 2 setts Hayladders, Rakes, Hay by the Ton, and many other articles. MARY ARMAGAST.

PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned will offer at Public Sale, near Spring Mills, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4th at 10 o'clock: 4 Head of Horses, 2 being mares with foal, one 2 year old Colt, 5 good milk Cows, 6 head of young Cattle, 1 breeding Sow, 8 Shoats, 1 Buckeye Reaper, Threshing Machine with Power and Shaker, one new 2 Horse Wagon, 1 broad wheel plantation Wagon, 1 spring Wagon, 1 Carriage with pole and shafts, 1 Buggy, 2 Sleighs one new sled, Logsleds, 1 gumdrill, 1 Fanning Mill, 1 Hayrake, Hayladders, 3 Patent Hayforks, different kinds with ropes and pulley, 1 Cornsheller, Cornplanter, Cornscraper, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators Reaper, Grindstone, and other farming implements Chopper Machine with four knives and balance wheel, 1 Copper Kettle, Iron Kettles, 1 Cook Stove, Parlor Stove, 1 ten plate Stove, 1 Gasburner Coal Stove, a large stock of FURNITURE, Bed room Setts, Tables, Chairs, large dinner Bell, and many other articles.

JAS. I. FORSTER.

VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at private sale his valuable Farm, situate in Harris twp., Centre county, near Linden Hall, and about ½ mile from the L. C. & S. C. RR., containing 91 ACRES OF CHOICE FARMING LAND, of which about 20 Acres are fine WOODLAND. The farm is under good fences and in a high state of cultivation. Thereon are erected a very large BRICK HOUSE, good BANK BARN, and all other necessary Outbuildings. The water is piped to the house and barn. There is also a large and thriving ORCHARD, with all kinds of choice fruit, upon the place. Taken altogether this is one of the most desirable farms now offered for sale in this valley. Purchasers can buy this property at a great bargain, if application is made on or before April 1st 1874. For further particulars, address,

WM. D. ROSS,
Shavers Creek, Huntingdon Co., Pa., or John or Jas. Ross, Linden Hall, Pa.
jan29 2m

NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Lucy Working, late of Houtzdale, Clearfield county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them legally authenticated, without delay, for settlement.

S. S. WOLF,
feb5-6t Centre Hall, Centre Co. Pa.

W. J. M'MANIGAL.

Wholesale & Retail

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

HARDWARE,

MILROY & MILLHEIM, PA.

LARGE STOCK OF NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED, AT PANIC PRICES LAMPS & LANTERNS, MEAT CUTTERS & STUFFERS, BUTCHER KNIVES &c.

POCKET & TABLE CUTLERY—in large varieties and every thing generally kept in HARDWARE STORES. My Stock at this time is heavy, and will offer inducements to cash on short credit buyers. nov 27. 3m.

Keystone Store.

FOR FARMERS AND ALL OTHERS

Go to

H. YEARICK & SON,

FOR FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

CLOTHING, OIL CLOTHS,

QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES. PROVISIONS, FLOUR, &c.

No. 6 Bush's Arcade, Bellefonte, Pa

All kinds of country produce taken. Best Bargains in town to be had. nov20tf

Stoves! Fire! Stov's!

At Andy Reesman's, Centre Hall, are latest and best stoves out, he has just received a large lot of

Cook Stoves, the Pioneer Cook,
the Eclipse Cook,
the Reliance Cook.

PARLORS—The Radiant Light, self-feeder, Gas Burner, National Egg, Jewell, &c.

He sells stoves as LOW as anywhere in Mifflin or Centre co.

TIN AND SHEETIRON WARE

The undersigned hereby informs the citizens of Pennsvalley that he has purchased the Tinshop heretofore carried on by the C. H. Mf'g Co., and will continue the same, at the old stand, in all its branches, in the manufacture of

STOVE PIPE & SPOUTING.

All kinds of repairing done. He has always on hand

Fruit Cans, of all Sizes,
BUCKETS,
CUPS,
DIPPERS,
DISHES, &C.

All work warranted and charges reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited.

AND. REESMAN,
2sep70v Centre Hall

Shortlidge & Co.,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

Bellefonte Lime Quarries,

The only Manufacturers of Lime, burnt exclusively with wood, in Central Pennsylvania.

DEALERS IN

Anthracite Coal,
White Lime,
Du Pont's Powder,
Sporting and Blasting Powder on hand,
Fuse for Blasting,
Fire Brick,
Ground Fire Clay,
Fertilizers,
Implements.

jan30 73

Office and yard near South end of the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Depot, Bellefonte, Pa. jan10.73

FORNEY'S
Weekly Press,
The Representative Journal of Pennsylvania.

TWO SPLENDID CHROMOS as premiums now ready.

NO. 1.
THE VESTAL VIRGIN,
After the Celebrated Painting by Angelic Kauffman, in the Royal Gallery at Dresden.

NO. 2.
THE STRAWBERRY GIRL,
From the Painting of a celebrated German Artist. Each 12 by 14 inches, just finished by DUVAL & HUNTER, of this city, the oldest Chromo and Lithograph Publishers in the United States, expressly for

FORNEY'S WEEKLY PRESS.

These two exquisite Chromos, widely renowned for their beauty and artistic finish, are exactly suited for any residence, as produced by DUVAL & HUNTER, are among their most successful works. Their retail price is $2 50 each, but we will furnish (post paid) a choice of either "THE VESTAL VIRGIN" or the "STRAWBERRY GIRL," from this date, November 24th, 1873, to every subscriber to the WEEKLY PRESS who sends us $2, the price for one year's subscription, and also one of either to the getter up of every club of five copies or more.

Specimens of these splendid works of art can be seen at the

Business Office of
"THE PRESS,"
Seventh Street below Chestnut.

ANOTHER PRIZE!
FORNEY'S
Anecdotes of Public Men
also offered as a premium.

Retail price, $2 per copy. In anticipation of the Third Edition, we offer (post-paid) a copy of the "Anecdotes of Public Men" to any person who will send us ten subscribers for the Weekly Press, one of the most varied publications in the country, abounding in literary, agricultural, political, and business matter, printed in quarto form, on strong white paper, and with clear, beautiful type.

FORNEY'S WEEKLY PRESS claims to be the best Family Paper, the Best Literary Journal, the Best Republican Weekly, the Best Agricultural Organ, the Best Weekly Newspaper, the Best Advertising Medium in the Keystone State. It is, in all respects, the exponential journal of Pennsylvania, going everywhere, and always striking the leading and representative men in each township.

The Agricultural Page of this Paper is a marked specialty. Its management is in the exclusive control of Mr. Thomas Meehan, whose reputation throughout the whole country as a practical and successful agriculturist is well and favorably known.

AMOUNT OF READING MATTER.—There is, perhaps, no weekly journal which gives so much interesting and instructive reading matter in a single number as FORNEY'S WEEKLY PRESS. Its connection with the Associated Press enables the proprietor of the WEEKLY PRESS to furnish the readers with the very latest Foreign and domestic News by telegraph, steamships, Atlantic Cable. Full market reports, money, grain, cattle, and general,—of Philadelphia and all the leading cities of the Union, constitute a prominent and invaluable feature of the Weekly Press. The greatest care is exercised in the selection of the varied table of contents, and in making up of the paper.

Specimen Copies sent free.

Terms of The Weekly Press.

1 copy 1 year	$2 00	50 copies	$55 00
5 copies	9 00	10 copies, 1 address,	14 00
10 copies	15 00	20 copies 1 address,	24 00
20 copies	27 00	50 copies 1 address,	55 00

Persons getting up a club of ten or more can choose as a premium either one of the Chromos, a copy of "Anecdotes of Public Men," or a copy of the WEEKLY PRESS. All orders should be addressed to

JOHN W. FORNEY,
Editor and Proprietor,
9jn4t S. W. cor. 7th and Chestnut, Philad.

HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE.—A two-story dwelling house and good lot, in one of the most desirable portions of Aaronsburg, is offered at private sale. With it are all necessary outbuildings such as kitchen, woodshed, smokehouse, a shop stable, cistern, &c. Choice fruit of all kinds on the premises. Apply to

MRS. JOANNA KURTZ,
oct23 tf Aaronsburg.

Miller & Son,

CENTRE HALL, PA.

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET, &c., &c., &c.

PURE WINE AND LIQUORS, for medicinal purposes,

Trusses & Supporters in great variety.

Also, choice

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

and all other articles usually kept in a first class Drug Store.

Prescriptions carefully Compounded.

23oct tf MILLER & SON.

NEW GOODS

AND NEW

PRICES.

AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

at the

BOSTON BOOT & SHOE STORE,

NO. 5, BUSH'S ARCADE.

Prices Less than at any Other Shoe Store in Centre County.

Call and See Us!

No. 5, Bush's Arcade, Bellefonte.
July 19tf.

GROCERY STORE:—

Woodring & Co.,

At the Grocery Store on Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa., opposite Hoffer Bro's inform the public generally, that they have now and keep at all times one of the best and largest stocks of Groceries, such as

COFFEES,
TEA,
SUGAR,
MOLASSAS,
&c., &c., &c.,

CANNED AND DRIED FRUITS OF ALL KINDS,

consisting of canned peaches, cherries, omatoes, plums, green corn, dried apples, peaches, cherries &c.

In brief they have everything usually kept in a first class Grocery Store. Call in ladies and gentlemen. Our prices are reasonable. We aim to please. oct9tf

ADAM HILD,

PAINTER, Milroy, Mifflin co., Pa.

offers his services to the citizens of Mifflin Centre and adjoining counties, in

House, Sign and Ornamenatal Painting.

GRAINING

Oak, Walnut, Maple, Ash, Mahogony, &c.,

Plain and Fancy Paperhanging. Orders respectfully solicited.

All fine work done for other painters.

nov 6tf.

RETAIL PRICE LIST.

BURNSIDES & THOMAS.

JOBBERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Salt per Barrel	$3 25
Salt per Sack	2 25
Best Rio Coffee per lb	30
White Sugar per lb	13
Men's Stoga Boots	3 75
Hose Boots per pair	3 50
Horse Blankets per piece	1 75
Men's Shirts, a piece	1 00
Army Pantaloons	2 75
Best double thick tobacco a bar	35
Best Navy Tobacco per bar	50

TOBACCO AND SEGARS A SPECIALTY.

We are Wanamakers & Brown's agents and will furnish customers with any kind of clothing you want at Philadelphia prices, and will show you large samples to choose from.

Largest stock of Merchandize ever brought to this town. Cellar, Room and up Stairs all full. Call and see for yourselves and save from 20 to 30 per cent.

The highest Market price paid for butter, eggs, ham and all kinds of produce.

Fifty different kinds of men's gloves.

BURNSIDES & THOMAS.

Excelsior Cement.

The undersigned now manufacture Cement WARRANTED OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY, at their kilns, near Pine Creek Mills, in Haines twp. This cement has already been used in large quantities upon the L. C. & S. C. RR., and has been found highly satisfactory upon all jobs where it has been used, and as equal to any now manufactured. The undersigned now take pleasure in recommending, and warranting it to all, for use in CISTERNS, WATER PIPES, or whatever purpose a good quality of Cement is desirable. This Cement has already been tested far and wide, and rendered the utmost satisfaction. Persons, therefore constructing Cisterns, laying Water Pipes, &c., will find it to their advantage to bear this in mind, and also, that they warrant the article as represented. For further particulars, address

MEYER, HOFFER, & CO.
20dec tf Aaronsburg, Pa.

PREMIUM CHROMO.
GARDEN AND FLOWER
Seeds.

Before ordering elsewhere send for Catalogue, which is now ready and will be mailed gratis on application.

Our Chromo "The Little Florists," a beautiful Parlor Picture—pronounced by judges a success, is now sent free to all who favor us with orders to the amount of five dollars.

CHASE BROTHERS & WOODWARD,
SEEDSMEN,
8Jan 3m. Rochester, N. Y.

RHEUMATISM NEURALGIA
FACTS SWORN TO

DR. J. P. FITLER.—Being sworn, says, I graduated at the University of Penn'a in 1833, and after 30 years' experience, perfected Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Syrup. I guarantee it an infallible cure for Nerve, Kidney and Rheumatic diseases. Sworn to, this 26th April, 1871. F. A. OSBOURN, Notary Public, Phila.

We Clergymen were Cured by it, and will satisfy any one writing us. Rev. Thos. Murphy, D.D., Frankford, Phila. Rev. C. H. Ewing, Media, Pa. Rev. J. S. Buchanan, Clarence, Iowa. Rev. G. G. Smith, Pittsford, N. Y. Rev. Jos. Beggs, Falls Church, Phila., &c. Afflicted should write Dr. Fitler, Phila., for explanatory Pamphlet & guarantee, gratis. $50 Reward for an incurable case. No cure no charge, a reality. Sold by druggists.

P. S.—Dr. Fitler's Pills 20cts, should be used with syrup.

MILLER'S HOTEL, Woodward, Pa.
Stages arrive and depart daily.

New Store!
New Goods!
New Prices!
New Everything!

FIGURES WILL NOT LIE!
HERE THEY ARE!

Best American Prints	10cts
Laurens......do	9cts
Bedford......"	8cts
Appleton A. Muslin 4/4	15cts
Augusta......do.	14cts
Chestnut Hill bleached	12cts
Canton Flannel	15cts
White Sugar	12½cts
Best Navy Tobacco	75cts
Lovering Syrup	75cts
&c., &c., &c.	

A Fine Assortment of Ladies Dressgoods.

Moss colored Poplins	40c's
Japanese Silks	35cts
Tycoon Reps	28cts
Fine Mohair Silk Finish	1.00
Black Alpacas, fine	75cts
French Merinos	1.00
Very Fine Cashmeres	75cts
&c., &c., &c.	

All other goods in proportion. We have laid in a large stock of the best goods which were purchased at the very bottom panic prices, and, the season being well advanced, we are determined to close them out at prices that have not been touched in this country since the war. Come and examine our stock and prices and be convinced that we will do you good.

S. S. WOLF,
dec18 tf. Centre Hall.

JOHN H. ORVIS, C. T. ALEXANDER, C. W. BOWERS.

ORVIS, ALEXANDER, & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-law. Office opposite Court House, Bellefonte, Pa. Jan 1st '74 tf.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law. Collections promptly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds, Mortgages, &c. Office in the diamond, north side of the court house, Bellefonte. oct22'69tf.

CENTRE HALL HOTEL.
JOHN SPANGLER, Proprietor.
Stages arrive and depart daily, for all points, north, south, east and west.

H. N. M'ALLISTER. JAMES A. BEAVER.
M'ALLISTER & BEAVER,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bellefonte, Centre co., Pa. ap68tf

HENRY BROCKERHOFF, J. D. SHUGERT,
President, Cashier.
CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.
(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)
RECEIVE DEPOSITS,
And Allow interest,
Discount Notes,
Buy and Sell.
Government Securities, Gold & Coupons.
ap10'68tf

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office over Reynold's bank. may14'69

MAJ. J. SHREFFLER
TAYLOR,
Old Fort, where he is at all times, prepared to make all kinds of men and boy's clothing, according to the latest styles and at reasonable charges.

D. M. RITTENHOUSE,
WITH
KOONS, SCHWARZ & CO.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Fish, Cheese and Provisions,
144 North Delaware Avenue,
137 North Water Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
F. A. KOONS. G. SCHWARZ. J. SCHWARZ.
mar6 1y.

J. HARRIS. J. D. SHUGERT. J. A. BEAVER.
JOHN HOFFER. PETER HOFFER.

Pennsvalley
Banking Co.
CENTRE HALL, PA.
RECEIVE DEPOSITS,
And Allow Interest,
Discount Note
Buy and Sell
Government Securities, Gold and Coupons
PETER HOFFER, Pres't. WM. B. MINGLE, Cashier

Chas. H. Held,
Clock, Watchmaker & Jeweler
Millheim, Centre Co., Pa.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has just opened at his new establishment, above Alexander's store, and keeps constantly on hand, all kinds of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of the latest styles, as also the Maranville Patent Calender Clocks, provided with a complete index of the month and day of the month and week on its face, which is warranted as a perfect time-keeper.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and warranted.

sep 11' 68 ly

W. A. CURRY,
BOOT & SHOE MAKER
CENTRE HALL, PA.

Would most respectfully inform the citizens of this vicinity, that he has started a new Boot and Shoe Shop, and would be thankful for a share of the public patronage. Boots and Shoes made to order and according to style, and warrants his work to equal any made elsewhere. All kinds of repairing done, and charges reasonable. Give him a call. feb 13 ly

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS,
Dentist, Millheim.

Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession.

He is now fully prepared to extract teeth *absolutely without pain.* my8-73-tf.

Best Sample Rooms in Town.

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
D. JOHNSTON & SONS, Proprietors,
Bellefonte, Penna.

Free Buss to and from the Depot.

TALMAGE. SPURGEON.

T. De Witt Talmage is editor of The Christian at Work; C H Spurgeon, Special Contributor. They write for no other paper in America. Three magnificent Chromos. Pay larger commission than any other paper. CHROMOS ALL READY. No Sectarianism. No Sectionalism. One agent recently obtained 380 subscriptions in eight hours work. Sample copies and circulars sent free.

AGENTS Wanted
H. W. ADAMS Publisher 102 Chambers Street, New York.
Jan 8

For the BLOOD is the LIFE

If you are Suffering from any
CHRONIC DISEASE,
Broken Down Constitution
Or require a Remedy to
Purify and Enrich the Blood,

[illegible]

Farm, Garden and Household,

Soiling Crops.

Hungarian grass is a quickly-turned food for cattle. On one farm three pecks were sown per acre on the 21st of May. Aug. 2—seventy-three days after planting—it was gathered and dried, making 5,804 pounds of excellent bright hay, which the horses and cattle eat with a relish, liking it fully as well as they did clover.

Josiah Quincy's method of soiling is as follows:

May 20 to July 1, feed cut fodder from early clover, rye or orchard grass.

July 1 to 31, cut from oat field which was sown in April.

Aug. 1 to 31, feed sown corn, planted from May 1, every ten days.

Sept. 1 to 30, recut the oats on field No. 1; also feed one acre late corn, sown in June, every ten days.

October to November feed tops of vegetables.

After December to next May, feed hay and roots, mixed and finely cut or cooked.

Lucern is most valuable for soiling. It requires no reseeding every year. The first year it yields two crops—June and September. In succeeding years it will yield four crops each season—June, July, August, and September. In succeeding years it will yield four crops each season—June, July, August, and September—about a ton per acre from each mowing. Most of its nourishment comes from the atmosphere, hence it is as enriching a crop as a green manure.

The following will be found a practical schedule for a herd of cows. For green feed during summer sow:

1 acre early rye the previous fall.
1 acre early oats.
1 acre sowed corn, May 1; resown Aug. 15.
1 acre cabbages.
4 acres lucern.
2 acres sugar-beets and mangolds.
—
10 acres.

For winter feed cut hay from 10 acres of clover or timothy, and roots from three to five acres additional. As the ground becomes more and more rich, the feeding capacity of each acre will be increased, and in time doubled, so that twenty acres can easily maintain twelve or fifteen head the year round. All the manure must be returned as a top-dressing.

The Most Nutritious Food.

Upon this subject a writer says: I submit the following article on food, hoping it may do a little good to the poor class in these pinching times. Oatmeal contains 91 per cent. of nutritive matter; wheat, 85½ per cent.; potatoes; 28 per cent.; the best flesh meat, 25 per cent. It may be seen by the above that one pound of oatmeal contains nearly four times as much nutrition as one pound of beef. We pay for beef per pound fifteen, twenty, and twenty-five cents.

Nearly half the people of Ireland and Scotland live on oatmeal and potatoes; they do not taste flesh meat once a month. The writer of this article has not eaten flesh for a year; he finds himself better physically as well as mentally. His dinner for one day consists of one cent's worth of oaten meal or cracked wheat made in the form of mush. He does not do this for economy, but for health.

I would like to say a few words before I close this article on wheat. Wheat contains of the carbonates, or heat and fat producers, sixty-two per cent.; of the phosphates, the class that supplies the bones, the brain, and the nerves, and gives vital power, both mental and muscular, two and a half per cent.; of the nitrates, the class that supplies the waste of muscle, twenty one per cent.

If wheat were eaten in its natural condition, without bolting, it would supply all the needed elements in the human body; but in the process of bolting nearly the whole of the phosphates and nitrates are removed, so that bread made of superfine flour will sustain life only a few weeks.

The best way to get good wheat meal is to buy of any miller half a bushel of whole wheat, thirty pounds. Either get the miller to grind it for you, or take it home and grind it in your coffee mills.

Constitution for Farmers' Club.

Article 1. This association shall be called the [fill the blank with the name] Farmers' Club, and its object shall be to increase the interest and knowledge in agriculture and horticulture in this town.

Art. 2. The officers of the club shall be a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and a Standing Committee of three, to be chosen annually by ballot on the first Tuesday of January or other day agreed on.

Art. 3. The officers of the club shall constitute a Board of Directors, and shall take charge of all the necessary business of the society not provided for by special assignment.

Art. 4. The club shall hold regular weekly or fortnightly meetings, and the exercises shall be of such a character as shall be determined on by vote.

Art. 5. Any citizen of the town or towns may become a member of this club by paying $1 and signing the constitution.

Husking Corn.

An old farmer writes in one of our exchanges: There is a great knack in husking corn, and some men's hands and strong, horn-like thumb nails are peculiarly adapted to rapid work. The operation of breaking off the husked ear is very trying to the hands, and the skin between the thumbs and fore-fingers, if not usually tough and leathery, become blistered and sore. Mittens are inconvenient, gloves worse. I have tried and thrown aside the "husking gloves," armed with metal claws, etc., and have gone back to the simple, old-fashioned husking-pin, made of hickory scraped smooth, with a leather thong to go over two fingers, while the pin is held within the hand, across the base of the fingers.

Weed-Seeding.

Passing by the garden of a careless farmer the other day, I remarked that I thought it would be as well to pull up a large colony of mullens, ready and willing to reproduce another and greatly enlarged settlement of plants next year. "But I will pull them up when I have time; if not, I guess they won't hurt anything," was the reply. If that man would calculate the effect next year, I believe the figures would scare him into immediate action. Dr. Lindley estimates that one plant of the common sow thistle will produce 11,040 seeds in a single season, and the mullen is not far behind as a cropper. "Never put off until to-morrow what can be done to-day" in the case of troublesome weeds.

Action of Salt on Trees.

Dr. Kenzie, of the Michigan Agricultural College, gives the following account of the injurious action of salt on trees: "On the college grounds there formerly grew a fine, vigorous specimen of sassafras, apparently in perfect health. A quantity of brine was inadvertently thrown beneath this tree, forming a stagnant pool in its immediate vicinity. In a very short time the tree began to manifest signs of decreasing vitality. The salt was absorbed unchanged in such immense quantities that, entering the circulation, it effloresced upon the surface of the leaves in a white crystalline deposit, and the tree soon after died."

Much Butter from Little Milk.

The recipe for making a pound of butter from a pint of milk, says the *Inter Ocean*, is as follows: Take four ounces pulverized alum, ½ ounce pulverized gum arabic, and 50 grains of pepsin; place it in a bottle for use as wanted. A teaspoonful of this mixture, added to the pint of milk, will, upon churning, make a pound of butter. It is true that the butter will seem to be a near relation to pot cheese, but call it butter and that will make it so. The recipe is selling through the country for from $1 to $5.

Eight ounces of mashed potatoes were found inside a roll of country butter by an Albany dealer the other day.

Fighting King Alcohol.

Inaugurating a New Temperance Movement.

The woman's war on intemperance has been renewed with fresh vigor in Highland county, Ohio. A correspondent says: I attended, last evening, the mass meeting at the Methodist Church, the largest in the place, which was densely packed at an early hour. I estimated the number present at eight hundred. Their prayerful earnestness in the temperance cause resembles that of a religious fervor rather than a mere social reform. Here the movement is almost entirely in the hands of women, the men only assisting at the business meetings and contributing liberally to the guarantee fund.

But this is a war in which very little money can be used or is needed. In fact, I have reason to think that the whisky men would like nothing better just now than to have the reformers begin with the use of money—that is, by going to law. The opposition can raise plenty of money, and could fight the matter to the Supreme Court and back; but money is of no use whatever in fighting this kind of a movement. When a platoon of kind-hearted and soft-spoken women come into a man's house, ask his permission therefor, and then drop on their knees and go to praying for him, the use of money does not seem practicable.

The meeting last night seemed as if swayed by one soul, and after the religious exercises, partook very much of the style of a Methodist revival and "experience meeting." The report of the Secretary, Miss Kate Dwyer, giving account of the last two days' work, is so good an illustration of the spirit in which this movement is carried on, and is moreover of such beauty in itself, that I present it entire:

MISS DWYER'S REPORT.

GREENFIELD, Ohio, Friday, Jan. 23, 1874.

At the close of the hour of prayer held by the business men of our community this morning the Ladies' League assembled at the church. After commending our cause to the Heavenly Father, as has always been our custom, we started forth.

It was intended to call on Dr. T. S. McGurrough again this morning, but on reaching the drug store we learned that it had not been opened since his return from Cincinnati, and our first visit was to Mr. Kaiser. We presented our supplications for him to God in songs and prayers, and then commended to him the dealers' pledge. But our hearts were not prepared to receive this blessing, and we left him still unyielding.

We were received by Mr. Clinton in his very gentlemany manner, seats being prepared for almost every lady. Yet the heavenly stranger, kindest of all friends, still stands knocking at the door of his heart, still, alas! not admitted.

Mr. Brady, the clerk at Mr. Crothers's saloon, kindly received us, Mr. Crothers being still absent. He pleads that this business is the only one he can engage in to support his family decently. "Better is a little with fear of the Lord than great treasures and trouble therewith. The blessing of the Lord maketh rich, and He addeth no sorrow with it."

Mr. Powell, himself a temperate man, still deals out to his fellow-men that which has caused so much suffering and misery, because, as he acknowledges, it is a speedier way of making money than by manual labor. "An inheritance may be gotten hastily, but the end thereof shall not be blessed."

No meeting was held this afternoon. Although, if we looked at the labors of this day as only the work of men, we might think nothing had been accomplished, we feel strengthened and encouraged to pursue the work to-morrow with renewed diligence. As we came from the different establishments, sometimes with sorrowful hearts because our requests were not granted, we were encouraged by the peals of the church bell telling us that another prayer on our behalf had ascended to the Throne of Mercy.

When returning from our labors in the evening we are often asked, "Have you done any good to-day?" It seems strange that those who believe in the promises of God would ask such a question. Methinks had such a question been asked of the Children of Israel, on any of those six days in which they surrounded the walls of Jericho, or even during the six times on the seventh day, their answer would have been the words of the Load to Joshua: "I have given into thy hand Jericho, and the king thereof, and the mighty men of valor." These men had neither the Prophets, nor the Gospels, nor the many recorded answers to prayer that God has been granting through all ages down to the present time, to encourage them; yet, by faith, the walls of Jericho fell down after they were compassed about seven days. Even so, dear friends, shall it be with us. "He that goeth forth weeping, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him."

DETERMINED TO PROSECUTE.

As the young lady read this in a clear, melodious voice, there was the stillness of intense feeling in the house, and determination showed on every face. After addresses by the Rev. D. D. Crothers, Mr. Mitchell, and others, varied by some excellent music, one gentleman arose and called attention to a statement that "The Ladies' Temperance League of Greenfield were collecting evidence upon which to prosecute the liquor sellers, and already had a basis for fifty indictments." Such intention was promptly disavowed, and Mr. Metcalfe appointed a committee of one to write to the *Gazette* and correct the statement.

It is a curious fact, in this Greenfield movement, that although they have a legal hold upon the liquor sellers, they refuse to avail themselves of it. As one speaker said, "We intend to cure this disease by a better treatment that shall not leave a drug disease in the system. Extirpation by law would leave hatreds and jealousies in the community; but prayer and good words leave no sting behind. We don't intend to try legal remedies till prayer and good words are exhausted, and love has lost its power; and we don't intend that shall be until the whole work is accomplished."

And truly there is philosophy in this. At fourteen places where liquor was sold only six remain, and not an unkind word has been spoken. Of the four drug stores two have signed the dealers' pledge; but Doctors Clinton and Powell still hold out. Dr. Clinton is noted for the urbanity with which he receives the ladies. A few days ago he requested them to stop while he went out and thrashed a rowdy who was making a disturbance in front of the store. But Dr. Powell is not so urbane, and it is said that he proposes to start a "free-and-easy." He has an extensive dwelling back of his store.

The conditions drawn up for the Ladies' League are worthy of all praise. They request no one to join who will not subscribe to this their belief:

First—That intemperance is the great evil of the times.

Second—That it is especially a great evil in Greenfield: and

Third—That it can be eradicated by this method if persistently adhered to.

PRAYER AND MORAL FORCE.

This is signed by 130 ladies. It is further agreed that they are "not to promise any patronage or threaten any prosecution" for compliance or refusal. They are simply to appeal to the dealers as gentlemen of honor and lovers of their fellow-men, and for the rest trust to prayer and moral forces. Most of the remaining dealers are pretty firmly fixed; they own the property they are established in, and the property holders' pledge does not affect them.

To-day the ladies are out in full force. They remain but a short time at each saloon, delivering one prayer and singing twice or oftener, then pass on. One dealer, a German by the name of Hirus, agreed this morning to sell no more liquors—only beer and ale; but the ladies insist on the full pledge. At Mrs. Crothers's saloon on the railroad the scene this morning was decidedly affecting. The woman had fled the field, leaving her son, a lad of sixteen, to tend bar. He is a great favorite with all the people, and his teacher, a lady, has made great exertions for his reclamation from this business. At the moving appeals of the ladies he was visibly disturbed; persistence in the saloon business had not yet blunted his finer feelings, and at the words of Mrs. Smart he was melted to tears. Two or three other dealers have left town, "waiting for this excitement to blow over," leaving their sons in charge or locking up their places.

THE EFFECT ON RUMSELLERS.

If any one imagines there is any fun in following up this movement, he is badly mistaken. Men may say what they please about the weakness of being moved by such demonstrations—and those who can keep out of the way do say a great deal; but when one gets into the midst of it and sees old gray-haired mothers and middle-aged matrons pleading with rumsellers not to ruin their peace and that of the community, it has a telling effect. When kept up a few days the whole community is warmed, the latent sympathy is aroused, and a glow spreads among all classes; the whisky men are soon made to feel that everybody is against them, and unless endowed with a great deal of brute nerve they fly or yield. I should not have enjoyed the position of Dr. Powell last night. "Drug Store" is only a pretense with him, and his whole business is in whisky; and he sat almost alone, surrounded by his bottles, knowing but a few rods away eight hundred people were praying that he might change his mind. It is easy to yield; hard to hold out. It requires immense moral force to withstand a whole community, even when one has the right back of him.

Branding and Marking.

Branding or burning some initial, number, or other mark, on the arm or body, was formerly a punishment much adopted in England. In many cases, where the penalty of death was pronounced, it was commuted to branding, through the influence of the peculiar custom known as "benefit of clergy." Priests, in feudal days, defied the civil power. When they offended against the laws of the land, (which they often did,) the bishop of the disocese took the matter into his own hands, and denied the right of the state to interfere. This benefit of examination was conceded to the clergy because they were clergy; and after some time, it was conceded also to such laymen as could read—a rare accomplishment in those days. If a layman "claimed his clergy" on this ground, and it was admitted, he was simply burned or branded in the hand, and then let go—even though he had committed some grave offense against the laws of his country. The difference was this: that a layman could only claim benefit of clergy once, whereas a priest could do so again and again. There was some little difference, too, in the mode of branding; but it was always done by the application of a hot iron to the skin. In some recent countries, when branding was the recognized punishment for a long list of offenses, it was found that the fear of this infliction was not strong enough to act a deterrent from crime. A change was therefore made; the offender, instead of being branded on the hand, received the degrading mark on the most visible part of the cheek, near the nose. At length, about a century ago, judges and magistrates were permitted, at their discretion, to substitute fine or imprisonment for branding; and society acquiesced in the gradual abandonment of an ordeal which was in reality a life-punishment, seeing that the brand remained as a scar.

Branding, so far as concerns the proper meaning of the word, is no longer recognized by the English law; but it still exists under the character of *staining* or *marking*. An iron instrument, having a definite shape at the end, is used, not to harm the skin, but to puncture it; and something of a chemical nature—be it ink, saltpetre, or gunpowder—is rubbed into the punctures. The punishment is confined, we believe, to deserters from the army. The Mutiny Act is very distinct on this matter. "On the first and on every subsequent conviction for desertion, the court-martial, in addition to any other punishment, may order the offender to be marked on the left side, two inches below the arm-pit, with the letter D, such letter not to be less than an inch long, and to be marked upon the skin with some ink or gunpowder, or other preparation, so as to be visible and conspicuous, and not liable to be obliterated." The law mercifully puts the brand where ordinary clothing effectually conceals it; but the ominous D is there, nevertheless, to be appealed to as a test of identity in case of further infraction of the law. Irrespective of any idea of punishment, many sailors and soldiers have a a taste for marking or tattooing, each one selecting such device as may best please him. The mark becomes a sort of baptismal register, a sign by which relations and friends may identify him in case of need. This is usually done by pricking the skin with a needle, in as many spots as will form a letter or other device, and immediately rubbing in gunpowder finely pulverized; the part is held near the fire, and heat does the rest. One description states that the powder actually explodes, and drives an indelible mark into each puncture; but be this as it may, some stain or other, pulverescent or liquid, enters the punctures, and remains permanent.—*Chambers' Journal.*

A Contented Farmer.

The Merrimack County (N. H.) Agricultural Society celebrated its semi-centennial anniversary, and at one of its meetings Gen. McCutchins said that thirty-two years ago he bought a farm of Gov. Colby for $2,150. It was situated on that cold ridge of land which was as famous for cold as any except those farmed by Dr. Kane. He had tilled the farm since, and it had paid. He was surprised to hear such gloomy talk as he had heard from men who had made fortunes on a farm. Such statements as were made by them needed analyzing. They might be truth, but they were not the whole truth. It is of no benefit to the farmer to always talk about oppression, for people know it is not true. There may be inequalities in taxation, but there is no oppression, and when he heard such talk, he asked himself, Would these same farmers change places with merchants or bankers, or the men shut up in the shops? He thought not. "Why, gentlemen," said the General, "I would not quit farming to be made Governor of New Hampshire." He once got uneasy and went West to Kansas. He found there unharvested crops late in November, a lack of barns, and almost of houses. He thought it a lazy, shiftless country. The men who emigrated thither from the East were workers, but their children were lazy. They would ride into the towns from their farms, and sit, as if they were too lazy to dismount. Let grumblers go West; but, as for him, he never loved New Hampshire Hills so well as when he returned from that Western journey, and he felt like singing, "Give me back my native hills, rough and rugged though they be." "Cheer up, farmers," he said; "get out from under the clouds. If you can't get a living here, come up to New London hills; you can flourish there. We shall never get our rights by grumbling." The General, in reply to a question, said that when he bought his farm it cut fifteen tons of hay, and now fifty yearly.

A Greenland Coal Mine.

The latest feature attracting attention in the Frigid Zone is a Greenland coal mine. It is nearly a hundred miles from Godhaven, and on the north-east side of the island of Disco, in the weigat or strait. The vein of coal is about thirty inches in thickness, running longitudinally into the mountain a few feet back from the beach, and about a hundred feet above the level. A party that went in pursuit of the Polaris sufferers visited this mine and examined it. They found on the top of the vein of coal three strata, two of sand, with one of clay between the two, forming a total thickness of fifteen feet, which sand and clay had to be removed before the coal could be taken out. They found veins of ice running through the sand as far down as the coal, and the vein of coal increased in thickness and good quality as it descended, containing a large percentage of bitumen and a light sprinkling of rosin. The first day the party mined and took out and carried to the beach, ready for embarkation, about fifteen tons of gas coal. If they had remained they would have taken out one hundred tons of coal within five days. It is thus proven that the mineral treasures of Greenland are not confined to kryolite, and indeed there may be many valuable mines of various kinds here, the mining of which in the bosom of the earth would be free from the terrible severity of the cold. Doubtless further explorations and mining operations hereafter will render Greenland a habitable country for a mining population. With good coal available there in ample supplies, life will be shorn of much of the terror hitherto incident to the climate.

The Postal Question.

Proposed Reduction of Postage—A New Bill.

A bill has been introduced in the U. S. House of Representatives to make provisions for new rates of postage. The bill has been examined by the Postmaster General, and is indorsed by him. It contains in substance the recommendations of his last report. The Postmaster General is of the opinion that the effect of the abolition of the franking privilege will not be so severely felt if the book postage is reduced, as printed in this bill. Practically, it is believed that the revenue of the Post-office Department would be increased by the reduction of book postage. The following are the provisions of the bill:

AN ACT to give the rate of postage on newspapers, periodicals, and miscellaneous mail matter, and to provide for the prepayment of the same.

SECTION 1. That on newspapers and other periodical publications not exceeding four ounces in weight, sent from the office of their publication to bona-fide subscribers, postage shall be charged at the following rate per quarters, viz.: On publications issued less frequently than once a week at the rate of three cents; issued once a week, three cents; issued twice a week, six cents; three times a week, nine cents; six times a week, eighteen cents; and daily, twenty-one cents; and an additional rate shall be charged for each additional four ounces in weight.

SEC. 2. That on all miscellaneous matter of the third class, including books, pamphlets, papers, samples of ores, metals, minerals, and merchandise, sample cards, photographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes and wrappers, cards printed and unprinted, and on all matter not charged at letter rates, or by law excluded from the mails, the postage shall be one cent for each two ounces or fractional part of two ounces, and that the maximum weight of any such package shall not exceed four pounds.

SEC. 3. The Postmaster General shall require the publishers, at the beginning of each quarter, to file with the Postmaster of the city of publication a statement under oath that, after careful estimate and inquiry, they will send through the mails to regular and bona-fide subscribers during the quarter then commencing not more than —— copies of publication, (giving the name of the publisher, number of times issued, whether weekly or monthly, and the number of copies to be mailed,) and that there shall not be sent, with their knowledge or consent, any copy of their publications other than to regular and bona-fide subscribers, except the same is prepaid at transient rates. And the publisher shall then pay to the Postmaster the amount of postage due for the quarter at the rates named as above. Thereupon all the copies of such publications delivered at every Post Office shall be regularly mailed, and shall not be subject to any charge on delivery. That to provide for an increase in the circulation of any publication during the quarter, the said publisher, his business manager or agent, shall, at the commencement of the subsequent quarter, include in the statement then to be furnished, the number of copies sent to new subscribers obtained during the previous quarter, and payment shall then be made for such additional copies at the above rates.

SEC. 4. That it shall be lawful for any person to write on any book, pamphlet, periodical, magazine, or other matter of the third class, or to write therein the name of the person sending it, or to write thereon the number and name of the articles included therein, and such matter, when sent out by mail, shall not then be subject to any additional charge for postage by reason of such additional writing or indorsement.

SEC. 5. That so much of sections 142, 158, 159, 162, and 163, of the act to revise, consolidate and amend the statutes relating to the Post Office Department, approved June 8, 1872, as conflict with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Winter.

The North has broken loose. Down come the fierce winds with frost-teeth, and rush and riot around the house like myriad wolves! Ah, yes—beautiful winter! But what about poor drivers, out sixteen hours a day, on an omnibus-box, or crossing a wind-swept stage route? What about poor little errand boys, half-clad, without mittens, and holes in their shoes? What does a sewing-girl enjoy of the sublimities of winter up in her garret, with the thermometer at zero, and the coal all out, and clothes thin, and work scant, and friends far away, and a half-fed body too feeble to generate much heat?

Ah, yes—splendid weather! says the engineer, snug in the machine-room, warm and sheltered. Fine weather! says the blacksmith, at his glowing forge; says the miner, as, like a marmot, he dives into the mine; says the rosy old fellow, made round and red with beef and port wine; says the spectacled matron, looking from her wind-tight parlor.

But what do crying children, hungry and half-clad, think? What do their parents, made cross by too little meat and too much whisky, think? What do *you* think, Robert, when you make a little burst on the road against the wind, it blowing two-twenty and you going two-seventeen? What do well-intentioned folks think that arranged in the mild afternoon to start before daylight the next morning, and wake to find the thermometer almost bottomless, but the start to be made, nevertheless?

What do tender-eyed Leahs think of the brilliant white snow, from every crystal of which the sun shoots sharp rays of light into her eyes, as if the ground was an infinite paper of pins and needles, and every breath of wind a bowman shooting them into her eyes? What do school-boys think that sleep in the attic, and bounce out of bed at the breakfast call, to squeal in the pungent air, and rush into their clothes in one-tenth the time required in summer?

What do crooning hens and ostentatious roosters think as they huddle on the south-side of sheltering hedges, or barns, and stand hungry rather than be blown about by the tail-disheveling wind? And poor shivering horses, half-fed and wholly uncombed? and crumpled-up cows, that hump their backs and cower under any covert that will break the sharp thrusts of the despotic wind?

Ah, what splendid weather! say the sheep, cuddling together in welts of fine wool. What glorious weather! say the gulls, sailing high up, and sporting with the wind as if, like an old friend from the far North, it had come to make a friendly call, and renew the acquaintance of last summer. And I? Why, I rejoice in winter because it makes the thought of summer sweet; it coats my windows with etchings beyond any artist's skill; it gives to my home, and hearth, and corner, a sweet security and joyous peace, which needed the cold out-doors as a background.

Nevertheless, letters have just come in from Florida. They are picking flowers—there is no cold in their sky—the gardens are all asprout, the air is fragrant with bursting buds and new leaves, birds shower the air with delicious notes! Yes, I do love the winter dearly, but had rather take it in Florida!

H. W. BEECHER.

Pork Packing.

The Chicago *Bulletin* gives the third annual statement of the pork packing of the West.

Returns from 389 points, and twenty-one additional estimated, gives the total packing of hogs 4,700,000; estimated for the season, 5,304,000; packed at these points last season, 5,526,000; hogs packed this season equal to 4,774,000. Of last year's average weight the estimated decrease in average weight is ten per cent, showing a decrease of 175,000,000 pounds in the aggregate weight. The decrease in the production of hams, shoulders and sides is estimated at 106,000,000 pounds. The falling off in the yield of lard is estimated at seven pounds per hog, being an aggregate decrease of 46,000,000 pounds, equivalent to 143,000 tierces.

XLIIId CONGRESS,

SENATE.

Senator Cameron, of Penn., introduced a bill to amend the Diplomatic and Consular Systems act of Aug. 18, 1856. The bill is one drafted by the State Department, proposing to revise the salaries of many of the United States Consuls and Consuls General throughout the world. The salaries provided for the more prominent are as follows: Consuls General—At London, seven thousand dollars; Paris, seven thousand; Calcutta, five thousand; Montreal, four thousand; Cairo, four thousand; Havanna, six thousand; Rio Janeiro, six thousand; Kanagawa, five thousand; Shanghai, six thousand; Vienna, four thousand; Berlin, Frankfort, Rome and Constantinople, three thousand each. Consuls—At Liverpool, six thousand dollars; Hong Kong, four thousand; Manchester and Havre, three thousand each. All the others have smaller salaries than the amounts above named, but have also fees. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Conkling, of N. Y., introduced a bill amendatory of the National Currency act of June, 1864. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Conkling's bill proposes to add to section 50 provisions authorizing suits to be brought against the receiver and stockholders by any persons aggriev by any proceedings to enforce the individua liability of stockholders of national banks under the Currency act, or by neglect or omission to enforce said liability to the extent any creditor may claim to be entitled for the payment of the amount alleged to be due him. The suits are to be brought in the United States Circuit Court for the proper district, and decrees directing contribution, or further contribution, by the stockholders, or any of them, may be enforced against the property of the stockholder, and shall be binding upon the Comptroller of the Currency and receiver.

An investigation was ordered by the Senate into the matter of furnishing stationery for reporters.

Mr. Chandler, of Mich., presented a petition for the extension of the money-order system to every post-office in the United States and the reduction of the charges in such offices. Referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post Routes.

Mr. Morrill, of Me., introduced a bill to establish a uniform registry of sea-going vessels, to afford a protection to life on shipboard, and to govern rebates on duties on merchandise damaged on the voyage of importation.

Mr. Norwood, of Ga., introduced a bill to restore the franking privilege. It proposes simply to repeal the repealing act of Jan. 31, 1873. Referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. Ingalls, of Kan., introduced a bill to confirm homestead titles in all cases where the claimants have settled on railroad land grants in good faith and made valuable improvements thereon. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Morrill, of Me., introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States to convene a court of inquiry to be composed of five officers of the army, to investigate the charges against Gen. O. O. Howard, contained in the letter of the Secretary of War to the House of Representatives of December 5, 1873.

Mr. Cooper, of Tenn., introduced a bill to refund internal revenue taxes improperly assessed and collected. Referred to the Committee on Finance. It directs the remission or repayment of all taxes assessed or collected on or from citizens in the insurrectionary States contrary to the provisions of the Treasury Department Circular No. 16, issued July 21, 1867.

Mr. Sargent, of Cal., introduced a bill in relation to certain deposits in the Post Office Department. It authorizes the Postmaster-General to collect certified checks on national banks deposited by bidders as security for the faithful performance of contracts, and to place the proceeds in the Treasury of the United States, to remain there until the contracts are awarded, after which the amount shall be returned to the bidders depositing it.

The House joint resolution for a committee of inquiry in the case of General Howard was passed.

Senator Goldthwaite of Ala., introduced a bill amendatory of the act of March 3, 1865, imposing a tax of ten per cent. on the circulation of State Bank notes. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Sargent, of Cal., introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, to establish a Bureau of Health. It proposes to establish at Washington, under the direction of the Interior Department, a Bureau of Health.

The following is the text of Senator Sherman's Finance bill:

Be it enacted, &c., That on the 1st day of January, 1875, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay on demand to any holder of United States notes to the amount of $1,000, or any multiple thereof in exchange for such notes, an equal amount of the gold coin of the United States, or in lieu of coin he may at his option issue in exchange for said notes an equal amount of coupon or registered bonds of the United States in such form as he may prescribe, and of such denominations of $50 or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin of the present standard value, at the pleasure of the United States after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest payable quarterly in such coin at the rate of five per centum per annum, and the Secretary of the Treasury may reissue the United States notes so received, or if they are cancelled, may issue United States notes to the same amount, either to purchase or redeem the public debt, or to meet the current payments for the public service, and the said bonds and the interest thereon shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority, and the said bonds shall have set forth and expressed upon their face the above specified conditions, and shall with their coupons be made payable at the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 2. That from and after the first day of July next the limit of the aggregate circulation of national banks now prescribed by law is repealed, and all banks thereafter organized shall deposit as security for their circulating notes bonds of the United States issued under this act or under the act entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the debt, approved July 14, 1870."

Mr. Sargent, of Cal., from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported, with amendments, the bill to encourage the establishment of marine schools.

The motion of Mr. Oglesby, of Ill., to strike out from the bankruptcy bill the words, "or who has stopped or suspneded and not resumed payment of his commercial paper within a period of forty days," so that persons of that class should not be considered bankrupts, was rejected by 34 nays to 18 yeas.

HOUSE.

A bill was reported from the Appropriations Committee to reduce the expenditures on public buildings, and after a discussion was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill establishing life-saving stations was passed.

The Army Appropriation bill, appropriating twenty-eight million four hundred and forty-nine thousand nine hundred and sixteen dollars, was considered in the Committee of the Whole; Mr. Cox introduced a substitute for the bill fixing the status of an over issue of United States notes.

The Army bill appropriates twenty-eight millions four hundred and forty-nine thousand nine hundred and sixteen dollars, including the following items; Recruiting, one hundred and five thousand dollars; pay of the army, &c., eleven million four hundred and fifty thousand dollars; subsistence, two million four hundred and fifty-two thousand dollars; supplies of Quarter-master's department, four million five hundred thousand dollars; incidental expenses of Quarter-master's department, one million three hundred thousand dollars; purchase of cavalry and artillery horses, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars; transportation of the army, four million dollars; quarters for officers and troops, one million five hundred thousand dollars; clothing and camp equipage, one million five hundred thousand dollars; national military cemeteries, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; medical and hospital supplies, two hundred thousand dollars; ordnance service at arsenals, two hundred thousand dollars; metallic ammunition for small arms, one hundred thousand dollars; ordnance stores, one hundred thousand dollars; army equipments, one hundred and five thousand dollars; manufacture of new model breech-loading muskets and carbines, one hundred thousand dollars.

A number of bills were presented on the currency and finance question.

Mr. Nesmith, of Oregon, a member of the Military Committee, protested against a reduction of the army. He defended the frontiersmen against the aspersions usually made against them, and he declared that the first effective missionary the Indians ever had was Miles Standish, and that his missionary work had been continued by Jackson, Sheridan and others. Congress might save a few million dollars by reducing the army, but every dollar saved would be responded to by the blood of frontiersmen and by the wail of their widows and orphans.

Mr. Coburn, of Ind., from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a joint resolution requesting the President to convene a court of inquiry of not less than five officers of the army to investigate fully all the charges against Brig.-General O. O. Howard, contained in the communication of the Secretary of War of Dec. 5, 1873, and to report their opinion as well on the moral as the legal responsibility for such offenses, if any may be discovered. After a lengthy discussion the resolution was amended giving Gen. Howard the right of challenge and as amended, passed by a vote of 172 to 64.

Mr. Cox, of N. Y., offered a joint resolution giving the thanks of Congress to the officers and crew of the steamship Atlantic of the White Star line for saving the crew of the brigantine Scotland in mid-ocean. Passed.

The resolution ordering an investigation into the affairs of the District of Columbia was adopted.

Mr. White, of Ala., presented articles of impeachment against Richard Busteed, United States Judge of Alabama, which were ordered to be printed and referred to the Judiciary Committee. The charges were presented by Alexander White, a citizen of Alabama.

Mr. Stowell, of Va., moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution authorizing the Post-Office Committee to report on the 12th of February a bill for the free distribution of printed matter, &c., and make it a special order from and after that day. Agreed to—164 to 66.

Mr. Butler, of Mass., introduced a joint resolution providing that in all cases, under civil service examinations for Government positions, when a disabled soldier, his wife, or the widow of a soldier who died of wounds or disability contracted in the service shall pass the examination at the required standard fixed by the rules, such person shall have the precedence to appointments. Passed,

When the army bill came up Mr. Cox, of N. Y., discussing the relative cost of soldiers in the English and American armies, declared the American being to the English as three to one. He claimed that for all the purposes of an army, a force of 15,000 men formed as good a nucleus as a force of 30,000.

Mr. Potter, of N. Y., declared himself in favor of the smallest appropriations suggested for the army. He had been informed by a distinguished member of the Administration party that there were a thousand enlisted men in the District of Columbia. Let them be placed on the frontier, they were not wanted about the drawing-rooms and stairways of Washington officials. Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, said that an amendment would be offered restricting the army to 25,000, and he indicated as the places from which troops could be removed, the harbor of New York, where there are now 1,224 men, and the Canada border, where there are 1,000 men, and not a British soldier on the line from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to Pembina. Mr. Wheeler moved to add to the bill a provision that no money appropriated by it should be paid for recruiting the army beyond 25,000 enlisted men. Agreed to.

The House took up the resolution from the Election Committee, declaring Asa Hodges entitled *prima facie* to his seat as Representative of the First Congressional District of Arkansas. The resolution was adopted without debate, and Mr. Hodges took the modified oath as a member.

Mr. Beck, of Ky., offered an amendment to the item for transportation, providing that only actual traveling expenses at the rate of ten cents per mile shall be allowed to any person whatever in the service of the United States, and declaring illegal all allowances for mileage and transportation in excess of the amount actually paid. The amendment was agreed to.

Canning Salmon.

Along the Columbia river in Oregon are the "salmon factories," whence come the Oregon salmon, which, put up in tin cans, are now to be bought not only in our Eastern States, but all over the world. The fish are caught in weirs, in gill nets, as shad are caught on the Hudson, and this is the only part of the labor performed by white men. The fishermen carry the salmon in boats to the factory—usually a large frame building erected on piles over the water—and here they fall into the hands of Chinese, who get for their labor a dollar a day and their food.

The salmon are flung up on a stage, where they lie in heaps of a thousand at a time, a surprising sight to an Eastern person, for in such a pile you may see fish weighing from thirty to sixty pounds. The work of preparing them for the cans is conducted with exact method and great cleanliness, water being abundant. One Chinaman seizes a fish and cuts off his head; the next slashes off the fins and disembowels the fish; it then falls into a large vat, where the blood soaks out—a salmon bleeds like a bull—and after soaking and repeated washing in different vats, it falls at last into the hands of one of a gang of Chinese whose business it is, with heavy knives, to chop the fish into chunks of suitable size for the tins. These pieces are plunged into brine, and presently stuffed into the cans, it being the object to fill each can as full as possible with fish, the bone being excluded. The top, which has a small hole pierced in it, is then soldered on, and five hundred tins set on a form are lowered into a huge kettle of boiling water, where they remain until the heat has expelled all the air. Then a Chinaman neatly drops a little solder over each pin-hole, and after another boiling, the object of which is, I believe, to make sure that the cans are hermetically sealed, the process is complete, and the salmon is ready to take a journey longer and more remarkable even than that which their progenitors took when, seized with the curious rage of spawning, they ascended the Columbia, to deposit their eggs in its head waters, near the centre of the continent.

I was assured by the fishermen, says a letter writer, that the salmon do not decrease in numbers or in size, yet, in this year, 1873, more than two millions of pounds were put up in cans on the Lower Columbia alone, besides fifteen or twenty thousand barrels of salted salmon.

Mild Winters.

The mildness of the present season, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, though unusual, bears no comparison to that of some winters "long gone by." In 1172 the temperature was so high that leaves came out on the trees in January, and birds hatched their broods in February. In 1289 the winter was equally mild, and the maidens of Cologne wore wreaths of violets and corn flowers at Christmas and on Twelfth Day. In 1421 the trees flowered in the month of March, and the vines in the month of April. Cherries ripened in the same month, and grapes appeared in May. In 1572 the trees were covered with leaves in January, and the birds hatched their young in February, as in 1172; in 1585 the same thing was repeated, and it is added that the corn was in the ear at Easter. There was in France neither snow nor frost throughout the winters of 1538, 1607, 1609, 1617, and 1659; finally, in 1662, even in the north of Germany, the stoves were not lighted, and trees flowered in February. Coming to later dates, the winter of 1846-47, when it thundered at Paris on the 28th of January, and that of 1866, the year of the great inundation of the Seine, may be mentioned as exceptionally mild.

American Women.

It is a melancholy fact, that American women have degenerated in point of health and physique, until they have become literally a race of invalids. How sad it is to look around us and compare the frail and effeminate looking lady of to-day with the hale, hearty and buxom ladies of days gone by. To all such the late discovery of DR. WALKER, of California, which is known as VINEGAR BITTERS, is a priceless boon indeed. For this class of diseases it is certain and safe, and any lady, old or young, can take it with entire confidence in the result, and thus avoid what to thousands is a stumbling block never overcome, viz.—a consultation with a family physician. 'Tis true there may be cases of years' standing, that will necessitate more powerful treatment, but in nine cases out of ten this remedy will reach the disease, and after a little time effect a cure. The number of ladies cured by it are numbered by thousands, and are scattered through every State in the Union.—*Com.*

The pupils in the Dover (N. H.) High School are examined at regular intervals on topics which involve a careful reading of the daily and weekly newspapers.

There are more than one thousand different kinds of pills in the United States. Some of them are worthless and injurious, others are good and beneficial. Old Dr. Parsons invented the best anti-bilious pill we ever saw or heard of. They are now sold under the name of *Parsons' Purgative Pills.*—[Com.

Scientific and Safe Treatment.

When applied with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche and accompanied with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery as constitutional treatment, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy produces perfect cures of the worst cases of Catarrh and Ozæna of many years' standing. This thorough course of medication constitutes the only scientific, rational, safe and successful manner of treating this odious disease that has ever been offered to the afflicted. So successful has it proven that the proprietor has long offered a standing reward of $500 for a case of Catarrh which he can not cure.

INDISPUTABLE EVIDENCE.

THOS. J. BISHOP, of South Brooklyn, N. Y., writes that his wife had suffered since a child with Catarrh until it had resulted in what eminent physicians pronounced Consumption; that she has used Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and they have worked wonders with her case.

STEALING OUR THUNDER.

People should beware of those impostors who not only try to imitate Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines but also copy his original style of advertising by offering various sized rewards for cases of Catarrh and other diseases which they cannot cure. Those who do not possess sufficient intelligence to enable them to write original advertisements of their own, but have to steal those of others, are not likely to have made great and valuable discoveries in medicine. Look out for them.—*Com.*

There are probably a hundred or more persons in this and neighboring towns, who daily suffer from the distressing effects of kidney troubles, who do not know that *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* is almost a certain cure. In severe cases, great relief may be obtained, if not a perfect cure.—*Com.*

WISTAR'S BALSAM for the lungs.—*Com.*

Lungs convulsed continually by a hard cough will inevitably become pustulous, unless they are soothed, healed and quieted with HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.—*Com.*

"Pain-Killer."

There can be no necessity, at this late day, for the press to speak in commendatory terms of this remarkable medicine, in order to promote its sale; for it is a medicine that is known and appreciated the wide world through. For various diseases, such as rheumatism, cholera, cholera-morbus, burns, sprains, bruises, and so on to the end of the catalogue, we are convinced that there is no remedy before the people equal to "DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN-KILLER," and we know that thousands upon thousands entertain the same belief. Certainly, we can not refer to the history of any medicine which equals that of the PAIN-KILLER. It was introduced in 1840, and from that time to this its sale, both at home and abroad, has constantly and rapidly increased, and we rejoice at the high reputation it has achieved, because this reputation shows that it has been the means of relieving a vast amount of human suffering.—*Com.*

LIKE LIGHTNING are the miraculous Cures effected with Flagg's Instant Relief. Aches, Pains, Sprains, Bowel Complaints, etc., *cannot exist* if this great medicine is used. Relief warranted, or money refunded.—*Com.*

THE BROWNS AND BLACKS produced by that sterling preparation, CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE, cannot be excelled by Nature; its tints challenge comparison with Nature's most favored productions, and defy detection.—*Com.*

"NOTHING BETTER." Cutler Bros. Boston Dr. John Ware. celebrated VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM, for Colds and Consumption.

HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT.

HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT.

Why will You Suffer? To all persons suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps in the limbs or stomach, Bilious Colic, Pain in the back, bowels or side, we would say THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT is of all others the remedy you want for internal and external use. It has cured the above complaints in thousands of cases. There is no mistake about it. Try it. Sold by all Druggists.

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND SICK from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors,
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP IS THE PRESCRIPTION OF one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the World in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

Best and Oldest Family Medicine.—*Sanford's Liver Invigorator*—a purely Vegetable Cathartic and Tonic—for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Debility, Sick Headache, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Ask your Druggist for it. *Beware of imitations.*

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra	$ .12½ a .12¾
First quality	.11¾ a .12
Second	.10¾ a .11¼
Ordinary thin Cattle	.08¾ a .10½
Inferior	.07½ a .08
Milch Cows	40.00 a 80.00
Hogs—Live	.05¾ a .05⅞
Dressed	.06⅛ a .08
Sheep	.04¾ a .07¼
Cotton—Middling	.15¾ a .16⅛
Flour—Extra Western	6.85 a 7.00
State Extra	6.60 a 7.00
Wheat—Red Western	1.66 a 1.70
No. 2 Spring	1.56 a 1.61
Rye	1.04 a 1.05
Barley—Malt	1.75 a 2.20
Oats—Mixed Western	.61 a .62
Corn—Mixed Western	.72 a .90
Hay—per ton	20.00 a 28.00
Straw—per ton	15.00 a 18.00
Hops 73s, .25 a .40—'69s	.08 a .15
Pork—Mess	14.12½ a 16.20
Lard	.09⅛ a .10
Petroleum—Crude	.07½ a .7½ Refined 15¼
Butter—State	.30 a .42
Ohio Fine	.28 a .35
" Yellow	.23 a .30
Western Ordinary	.24 a .25
Pennsylvania fine	.32 a .40
Cheese—State Factory	.10 a .15¾
" Skimmed	.14 a .13
Ohio	.10 a .14½
Eggs—State	.22 a .23
BUFFALO.	
Beef Cattle	4.00 a 6.12½
Sheep	5.12½ a 6.45
Hogs—Live	5.75 a 6.37½
Flour	7.00 a 9.50
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1.43 a 1.45
Corn	.72 a .79
Oats	.48 a .55
Rye	1.00 a 1.05
Barley	1.55 a 2.00
Lard	.10¼ a .10½
ALBANY.	
Wheat	1.45 a 1.95
Rye—State	.90 a .95
Corn—Mixed	.85 a .90
Barley—State	1.70 a 1.85
Oats—State	.58 a .60
PHILADELPHIA.	
Flour—Penn. Extra	7.75 a 8.25
Wheat—Western Red	1.56 a 1.65
Corn—Yellow	.77 a .80
Mixed	.76 a .76
Petroleum—Crude	11 Refined 14½
Clover Seed	8.00 a 9.75
Timothy	3.50 a 3.50
BALTIMORE.	
Cotton—Low Middlings	14⅛ a .14⅝
Flour—Extra	6.50 a 7.25
Wheat	1.55 a 1.93
Corn—Yellow	.76 a .77
Oats	.55 a .56

12 Per Cent Net Improved Farm First Mortgage Bonds guaranteed. Send for circular, &c. J. B. WATKINS, Lawrence, Kans.

$100 A MONTH to agents to sell the Improved Home Shuttle Sewing Machine. Only low-priced lock-stitch machine ever invented. Down with the monopoly. Ought not the best sewing machine be sold for $40. HOME SHUTTLE S. M. Co., 765 B'dway, N. Y.

Mailed Free on Receipt of Price. 100 Samples Decalcomanie Pictures for 25 cts.; 8 Beautiful Card Chromos for 25 cts.; A Set of 15 Caricature Chromos 25 cts.; Box French Initial Paper & Env. with Chromo for 50 cts; Or all the above for $1.00. J. W. RUSSELL & CO., Medford, Mass.

$25 PER DAY Commission or $30 a week Salary, and expenses. We offer it and will pay it. Apply now. G. WEBBER & Co., Marion, O.

ANY ONE sending us the address of 6 or 8 young persons of different post-offices, who they think would get up a club for a beautiful Young Folks' Paper, will receive FREE, a beautiful chromo. Ad's. P'bl'sh'r Gem, Sharon Centre, Ohio.

AGENTS WANTED.—Something entirely new. Address PHILA. NOVELTY MANF'G CO., 604 Franklin Street, Phila., Pa.

THE GOLDEN EGG For Agents. Large income guaranteed. Enclose stamp for circular. B. Allison, 113 Chambers St., N. Y.

The Best Paper! Try It!!

The Scientific American is the cheapest and best illustrated weekly paper published. Every number contains from 10 to 15 original engravings of new machinery, novel inventions, Bridges, Engineering works, Architecture, improved Farm Implements, and every new discovery in Chemistry. A year's numbers contain 832 pages and several hundred engravings. Thousands of volumes are preserved for binding and reference. The practical receipts are well worth ten times the subscription price. Terms, $3 a year by mail. Specimens sent free. A new volume commenced January 3, 1874. May be had of all News Dealers.

PATENTS obtained on the best terms. Models of new inventions and sketches examined, and advice free. All patents are published in the Scientific American the week they issue. Send for Pamphlet, 110 pages, containing laws and full directions for obtaining Patents. Address for the Paper or concerning Patents, MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York. Branch Office, cor. F and 7th Sts., Washington, D. C.

EXTERMINATORS AND INSECT POWDER FOR Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed-bugs, Moths, &c. J. F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., N. Y., Sole Agents.

$500 REWARD [illegible] WELL AUGER. [illegible]

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.—L. L. REED, Auburn, Ohio. Circulars free.

Wood's Household Magazine.
The Best Dollar Monthly.

$5 to $15 a day made by canvassing for this magazine—now in its 14th vol—with Chromo,

The Yosemite Valley,
14x20 inches, in 17 Oil Colors.

Magazine, one year, with Mounted Chromo, $2.00
Magazine, one year, with Unmounted Chromo, 1.50
Magazine, alone, one year, 1.00

Examine our Premium and Clubbing Lists. Two First-class Periodicals for the price of one. We solicit Experienced Canvassers and others to send at once for terms and Specimen Magazine. Address S. E. SHUTES, Publisher, 41 Park Row, N. Y. City, or Newburgh, N. Y.

$15 Per Day. 1,000 Agents wanted. Send stamp to A. H. Blair & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

THEA-NECTAR
PURE CHINESE TEA

Thea-Nectar IS A PURE Black TEA With the Green Tea Flavor. The best Tea Imported. For sale everywhere. And for sale wholesale only by the GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO. No. 35 and 37 Vesey Street, New York. P. O. Box, 5,506. Send for Thea-Nectar Circular.

PUTS & CALLS $10 to $100 invested in Wall-St. often leads to a Fortune. No risk. 32-page pamphlet free. *Valentine Tumbridge & Co.*, Bankers and Brokers, 39 Wall-st., N. Y.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

Orient Safety Lamps.

These Absolutely Non-Explosive Metal Lamps

Have within the last few years become so universally known that a description of them is here unnecessary.

Why is this Lamp Safer than Other so-called Safety Lamps?

This question, so often asked, [illegible] The ORIENT SAFETY LAMP is the only lamp which has [illegible] The FULLER PATENT DOUBLE JOINT [illegible] above the surface of the oil, [illegible] sibility of being injured [illegible] This is also the only lamp [illegible]

Fuller's Patent Safety Wick Chamber or tube—the only device [illegible] vents the fire from getting [illegible] thus rendering it

ABSOLUTELY NON-EXPLOSIVE.

These lamps are constructed simple and substantial, and adapted to all domestic uses, the PARLOR, the DRAWING ROOM, the HALL, the BED CHAMBER and the KITCHEN.

They are also adapted to Stores, Hotels, Factories, Shops, Churches, Halls, &c. FITTING ALL THE GAS and KEROSENE CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, PENDANTS, &c., in use. [illegible] most elegant and [illegible] with bronze figures, [illegible] elaborate and beautiful in design and finish [illegible] ufactured in this or any other country.

Clean and Easily Managed

as a common glass lamp, and [illegible]

Intensely Brilliant, Pure and Steady.

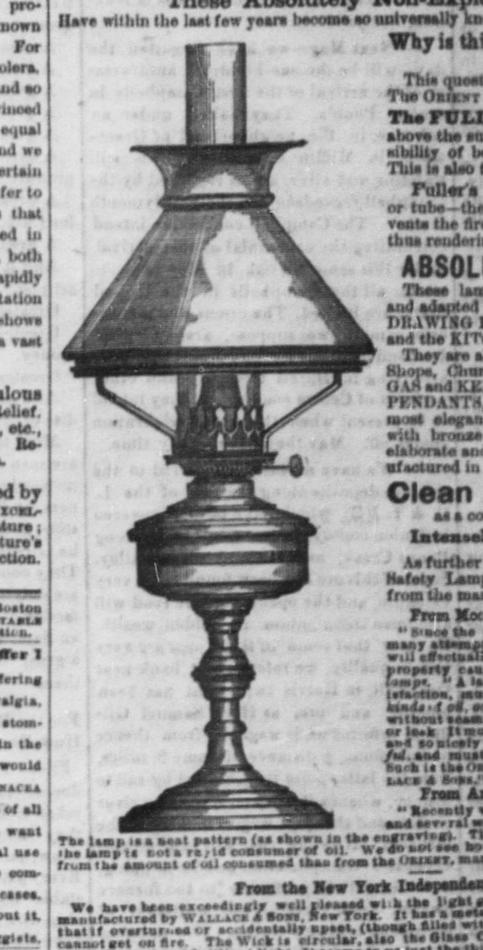
As further evidence of the merits of the Orient Safety Lamps, we submit the following [illegible] from the many we have received:

From Moore's Rural New-Yorker, Nov. 11, 1871.

"Since the introduction of [illegible] many attempts have been [illegible] will effectually stop the [illegible] property caused by the [illegible] lamps. "A lamp to meet [illegible] isfaction, must be capable [illegible] kinds of oil, good and bad [illegible] without seam, joint or solder [illegible] or leak. It must be simple [illegible] and so nicely finished as [illegible] ful, and must be safe [illegible] Such is the ORIENT SAFETY [illegible] LACE & SONS."

From American Agriculturist, April 1, 1873.

"Recently we have tried [illegible] and several weeks' trial [illegible]. The flame is [illegible]



The lamp is a neat pattern (as shown in the engraving). [illegible] the lamp is not a rapid consumer of oil. We do not see how any one [illegible] from the amount of oil consumed than from the ORIENT, manufactured [illegible]

From the New York Independent, April 10, 1873.

We have been exceedingly well pleased with the light given us by a pretty ORIENT SAFETY LAMP manufactured by WALLACE & SONS, New York. It has a metal bowl with partition inside so constructed that if overturned or accidentally upset, (though filled with kerosene), it will not explode and the oil cannot get on fire. The Wick is circular, also the Glass Chimney, and with the shade on it gives a most pleasant and brilliant light. It seems to us just the thing for families to use who are not supplied with gas, and it is, as far as we have seen, the cheapest of the various lamps which we believe to be safe.

From Hearth and Home, February 8, 1873.

"GOOD LIGHT.—We have used, in this office and elsewhere, for more than a year past, ORIENT SAFETY LAMPS, manufactured by WALLACE & SONS. *They are safe, simple in construction, easily managed,* well made, give an excellent light—in short, *are just the lamp we like,* and are glad to recommend."

AGENTS MAKE $10 A DAY
Selling these Lamps.

AGENTS WANTED in every county in the United States. For terms, &c., address
WALLACE & SONS, 89 Chambers Street, N. Y.

New Scheme of Easy Payments FOR
MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY have arranged a new system under which they now offer their well-known Organs

For Rent with Privilege of Purchase,

at prices and on terms extraordinarily favorable.

Payments may run through one to four years.

All Rent which has been paid allowed and deducted on Organs purchased and paid for within one year.

An organ may be returned after six months, at cost of only reasonable rent, if for any reason it is not wanted longer. If an Organ be retained and rent paid four years, it becomes the property of the party hiring, without further payment.

Organs will be rented on this plan to any part of the country accessible to our warerooms or agencies. Only knowledge of the unrivaled excellence of our organs, and practical experience that they will be found so attractive in use that scarcely any of them will ever be returned, warrant this offer to supply them on such terms.

☞ Terms of Renting, containing full particulars, with descriptions of Styles, Rents and Prices; also, Illustrated Catalogues and Testimonial Circulars, sent Free. Address

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.,
BOSTON, NEW YORK OR CHICAGO.

GENIAL CLIMATE,
FERTILE SOIL,
CHEAP LANDS,
IN
ARKANSAS!
The Little Rock and Fort Smith
RAILROAD
OFFERS FOR SALE
One Million Acres of Land

In the rich valley of the Arkansas River, unsurpassed in the production of Cotton, Corn, Fruits, Vegetables, the Vine, and all cereals. The inexhaustible fertility of the soil; the climate (average annual temperature for December, January, February and March, about 48° F.), permitting agricultural labor eleven months of the year; the unquestioned health of the valley; the various and abundant timber, and good water, with the rapid development of the State in Railroads, population and general improvement, combine to render these lands the

GARDEN OF THE COUNTRY!

UPLANDS from $2.50 to $6.00, and RIVER BOTTOM from $10 to $15 per acre, on long credit.

EXPLORING TICKETS AND LIBERAL ARRANGEMENTS WITH COLONIES.

Railroad and Steamboat connection with St. Louis and Memphis.

For Maps and Pamphlets, free, address:
N. S. HOWE, Land Commissioner,
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Poultry, Seeds, &c. Deitz's Journal, Chambersburg, Pa

$72 Each Week. Agents wanted, particulars free. J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF
PURE COD LIVER
OIL AND LIME.

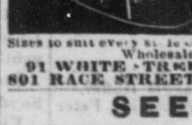
Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—The friends of persons who have been restored from confirmed consumption by the use of this original preparation, and the grateful parties themselves, have, by recommending it and acknowledging its wonderful efficacy, given the article a vast popularity in New England. The Cod Liver Oil is in this combination robbed of its unpleasant taste, and is rendered doubly effective in being coupled with the lime, which is itself a restorative principle, supplying nature with just the agent and assistance required to heal and reform the diseased lungs. A. B. WILBOR, Boston, is the proprietor. Sold by all druggists.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG.

By sending 35 cts., with age, height, color of eyes and hair, you will receive a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. W. FOX, P. O. Drawer 22, Fultonville, N. Y.

ANY ONE sending us the address of ten persons, with 10 cts. will receive *free*, a beautiful Chromo and instructions how to get rich, post-paid. *City Novelty Co.*, 108 South 8th St., Phila., Pa.

STANDARD LOTTA BUSTLE.



Diploma Awarded by the American Institute each year, A. W. Thomas, Patentee and Manufacturer, for the Lightest, Strongest and most comfortable Bustle—The Standard Lotta—that can be worn. Sizes to suit every style of dress. Wholesale Depots:

91 WHITE STREET, NEW YORK.
801 RACE STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

SEEDS.

Eighth Annual Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seeds now ready and bound with the January number of

THE FLOWER GARDEN,
A QUARTERLY MAGAZINE OF FLORAL PROGRESS.
Published by Beach, Son & Co.,
76 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Devoted to all that is new and interesting in the world of flowers, and containing much valuable information, gleaned from foreign as well as home experience. TERMS—ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

Each Subscriber entitled to One Dollar's worth of Seeds or Bulbs of his own Selection.

Send 10 cents for Specimen Number.

TRADE MARK

CONSUMPTION
And Its Cure.
WILLSON'S
Carbolated Cod Liver Oil

is a scientific combination of two well-known medicines. Its theory is first to arrest the decay, then build up the system. Physicians find the doctrine correct. The really startling cures performed by Willson's Oil are proof.

Carbolic Acid positively arrests Decay. It is the most powerful antiseptic in the known world. Entering into the circulation, it at once grapples with corruption, and decay ceases. It purifies the sources of disease.

Cod Liver Oil is Nature's best assistant in resisting Consumption.

Put up in large wedge-shaped bottles bearing the inventor's signature, and is sold by the best Druggists. Prepared by

J. H. WILLSON,
83 John Street, New York

VINEGAR BITTERS

PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
EUREKA
VINEGAR BITTERS

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

N. Y. N. U.—No. 6

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

COUGHS, SORE THROAT, INFLUENZA, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, and every affection of the THROAT, LUNGS and CHEST, are speedily and permanently cured by the use of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which does not dry up a cough and leave the cause behind, but loosens it, cleanses the lungs and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED

by a timely resort to this standard remedy, as is proved by hundreds of testimonials it has received. The genuine is signed "*I. Butts*" on the wrapper. SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, PROPRIETORS, Boston, Mass. Sold by dealers generally.

MERCHANT'S
GARGLING OIL
The Standard Liniment of the United States.
IS GOOD FOR

Burns and Scalds,
Chilblains,
Sprains and Bruises,
Chapped Hands,
Flesh Wounds,
Frost Bites,
External Poisons,
Sand Cracks,
Galls of all kinds,
Sitfast, Ringbone,
Poll Evil,
Bites of Animals,
Toothache,
Rheumatism,
Hemorrhoids or Piles,
Sore Nipples,
Caked Breasts,
Fistula, Mange,
Spavins, Sweeny,
Scratches or Grease,
Stringhalt, Windgalls,
Foundered Feet,
Cracked Heels,
Foot Rot in Sheep,
Roup in Poultry,
Lame Back, &c., &c.

Large Size $1.00. Medium 50c. Small 25c.
Small Size for Family Use, 25 cents.

The Gargling Oil has been in use as a liniment since 1833. All we ask is a *fair trial*, but be sure and follow directions.

Ask your nearest Druggist or dealer in Patent Medicines for one of our Almanacs, and read what the *people* say about the Oil.

The Gargling Oil is for sale by all respectable dealers throughout the *United States and other countries.*

Our *testimonials* date from 1833 to the present, and are *unsolicited.* We also manufacture

Merchant's Worm Tablets.

We deal fair and liberal with all, and defy contradiction. Manufactured at

Lockport, N. Y., U. S. A., by
Merchant's Gargling Oil Co.,
JOHN HODGE, Secretary.

ROSADALIS

ROSADALIS
THE GREAT ALTERATIVE AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

It is not a quack nostrum. The ingredients are published on each bottle of medicine. It is used and recommended by Physicians wherever it has been introduced. It will positively cure *SCROFULA in its various stages, RHEUMATISM, WHITE SWELLING, GOUT, GOITRE, BRONCHITIS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,* and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood. Send for our ROSADALIS ALMANAC, in which you will find certificates from reliable and trustworthy Physicians, Ministers of the Gospel and others.

Dr. R. Wilson Carr, of Baltimore, says he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction.

Dr. T. C. Pugh, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

Rev. Dabney Ball, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference South, says he has been so much benefitted by its use, that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.

Craven & Co., Druggists, at Gordonsville, Va., say it never has failed to give satisfaction.

Sam'l G. McFadden, Murfreesboro', Tennessee, says it cured him of Rheumatism when all else failed.

THE ROSADALIS IN CONNECTION WITH OUR

KROMER'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

will cure Chills and Fever, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, etc. We guarantee ROSADALIS superior to all other Blood Purifiers. Send for Descriptive Circular or Almanac.

Address CLEMENTS & CO.,
5 S. Commerce St., Baltimore, Md.

Remember to ask your Druggist for ROSADALIS.